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Stefani on Protection of Socialist Property

AU1705115488 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 13 May 88 p 2

[Article by Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member: "Further Invigorating the Activity of Party Bodies and Base Organizations in the Sound Administration and Maintenance of Socialist Property"]

[Excerpts] Labor and socialist property are the two great pillars supporting the development of the economy, socialist relations in production, and the whole present and future life of the nation.

From this starting point, the party has always valued both labor and property and has struggled to educate people so that they not only work with discipline and high productivity, but also increase and consolidate common property, protecting and administering it as well as possible. [passage omitted]

The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have taught us to be realists, and to view situations in their entirety, with all their contradictions. People's socialist awareness is continually maturing. Petit bourgeois vestiges still remain, and there are still distortions in people's political and cultural levels, and differences between physical and mental labor and between town and countryside. The capitalist-revisionist world which surrounds us, and the pressure it exerts upon our country and people, constitute a source of nourishment for bourgeois and petit bourgeois psychology and for hostile and malevolent activity that attempts to spread a mood of liberalism, to encourage degeneration, and to strike against socialist property in various ways.

Under these circumstances, party bodies and base organizations are faced with the task of determinedly and militantly waging the class war in all fields, including that of the economy. We must not close our eyes or stand by idly when we come across cases of damage, misuse, maladministration, or theft of socialist property, however "minor" they may be. The issue must be considered from the economic as well as the political and ideological point of view.

If we consider the damage, misuse, and misappropriation of common property on a national level, we arrive at sums that are far from inconsiderable, and if we add to this what are called infringements, or the petty thefts of small items by some immature working people, the economic damage becomes great. But the damage done becomes even worse from the political and educational point of view, because it harms people's consciousness, arouses the concern of others, and violates the economic base of the people's power and the moral and political unity of the people. Eliminating antisocialist phenomena against property means more apartments or transport vehicles for society, more jobs that will boost production, a stronger economic base of the people's power, and rescuing our people from poisoned thinking and breaches of the law. [passage omitted]

Protecting property is in the interest of the entire people. This property belongs to them all, and so its protection concerns everybody. Those who lay their hands on the people's property are a minority, infected by a sense of private property and by narrow petit bourgeois interests. There are such people among different categories and professions. We are faced here with the task of treating the sick and curing the disease. The problem is a different one in the case of those who act consciously, and who undermine the socialist order with the activities they undertake against common property. These people are bandits, thieves, and enemies, and pose a danger to society. Our dictatorship of the proletariat reacts vigorously and severely against such people, on the basis of its laws.

As Comrade Ramiz Alia has emphasized, "Apart from measures of persuasion, effective measures to protect property and administer it well and strict control over labor and its reward are of particular importance. The influence of public opinion over all these things must be increased, and a general atmosphere that outlaws and opposes such phenomena must be created." Liberal attitudes toward "petty theft" and toward those who lay their hands upon the people's property must be combated. Such deeds, as when various persons remove material from enterprises and agricultural cooperatives in the presence of citizens, cadres, and communists cannot be tolerated by the morality of our socialist order. Such indifferentism, nourished by such ideas as "What has it got to do with me?" and "Other people deal with such matters," is very harmful and is in itself a form of silent complicity with the culprit, leading to the sacrifice of the interests of society to those of personal, petit bourgeois ease. [passage omitted]

The justice and internal affairs organs have a particular part to play in strengthening, reinforcing, and protecting property. The real yardsticks for their work must always be the reduction of symptoms of criminality as a whole, and in the economy in particular, the prompt detection of every criminal act, the neutralization of hostile and malevolent activity, and the strengthening of the socialist rule of law. The more effective, swift, and alert these organs are in their work, the less damage to property will occur, and the less scope will be open to wrongdoers. These organs should consider the struggle to protect property and promptly detect wrongdoers as an important task of a political nature.

AWP Plenum Discusses Cultural Problems

AU1005101588 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 10 May 88 p 4

[Borislav Khristov article: "In an Open and Critical Spirit"]

[Text] The Fifth Plenum of the AWP Central Committee was recently held in Tirana. It dealt with cultural issues. As it was pointed out in the report submitted by the Politburo of the AWP Central Committee, the conven-

ing of a special plenum on cultural problems was dictated by the requirement that this sphere of human activities should develop side by side and at the same pace as progress in the economic and ideological sectors. Under the influence of both objective and subjective factors, tasks have emerged in connection with the necessity to overcome some discrepancies between material and intellectual development, between the cultural sphere and some other, social sectors.

The AWP Central Committee Plenum dealt with questions of the overall development of socialist culture and with enhancing its role in all spheres of the country's life. As Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, pointed out in his closing speech, the wide scope of the questions is determined by the requirement to improve the cultural standards "and not only the standards of those who have attained some level of education, but also the cultural standards of the common people, of workers and peasants."

Both the report and the statements following it analyzed in a critical spirit the state of culture and the problems awaiting their solution. Manifestations of formalism and primitivism, mostly resulting from the absence of critical reviews and from the tendency toward excessive praise which, in many cases, produced "haughtiness, arbitrariness, and arrogant attitudes toward people," were subjected to severe criticism.

A critical attitude was adopted toward those creative workers on the cultural front who frequently seek the guarantee for the success of their work "solely in dealing with their subjects from a class point of view—namely in seeing to it that their heroes should be common people, dressed in national costumes." Manifestations of this type of primitivism are pointed out as being in contradiction with the esthetic principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The AWP Central Committee Plenum stated that the unsatisfactory standards of critical reviews, and in certain cases even the absence of critical materials is the cause of "a mechanical transfer of social leveling to the creative sphere." The requirement to assess the individuality and creative power of the creative artist was stressed by pointing out the danger of overestimating talent and underestimating the role of criticism.

Questions of education were discussed as well and particular attention was devoted to the need of defining the tasks for the future and to the development of educational programs which are likely to guarantee the training of cadres for the near future. It was pointed out that young people, in particular, should "struggle with enthusiasm and conviction, that their lives and the life of all society can become more prosperous...and that the challenges of the future must and can be met."

The AWP Central Committee Plenum focused its attention on postgraduate training programs. It was recommended that an increase in requirements concerning the further training of graduate students and the conferring of academic degrees, titles, and so forth.

Economic Progress Report for 8-14 May
AU1405203788

[Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts on 8-14 May carry the following economic performance reports (date and time of broadcast in parentheses):

Elbasan District—The engineering plant of the "Steel of the Party" Metallurgical Combine has exceeded its 4-month plan for the production of heavy machinery by 2.2 million leks. (141800)

Korce District exceeded its 4-month plan target by 2.6 million leks and its export plan by 700,000 leks. (131800)

Kolonje District has overfulfilled its plan to 10 May by 9.4 percent. (121800)

Kruje District—The Lac Chemical-Metallurgical Combine has overfulfilled its 4-month plan by over 7 million leks. (111800)

Pogradec District has exceeded its 4-month plan target by 3 million leks. (111800)

Tirana District—The overall industrial production plan for the 4-month period was fulfilled at 101 percent. (121800)

Leaders' Public Appearances 8-14 May 88
AU1505160388

[Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts on 8-14 May reports the following public appearances of Albanian leaders (date and time of broadcast in parentheses):

Prokop Murra, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of people's defense, and Kico Mustaqi, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chief of the General Staff, attended on 10 May a solemn meeting in Tirana on the 30th anniversary of the Military Academy. (101800)

Pali Miska, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and Korce District AWP Committee first secretary, attended on 8 May a meeting in Korce to discuss the experience of shepherds and herdsmen. (081800)

Pirro Kondi, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Tirana District AWP Committee first secretary, left on 8 May for Brazil at the head of an AWP Central Committee delegation to the Brazilian CP Congress. (081800) (filed as AU0805132888)

Atanasov To Visit GDR 25-27 May

AU1605191488 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, will make an official and friendly visit to the GDR from 25 to 27 May at the invitation of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Bundestag Member Erler Visits, Meets Todorov

AU1305144488 Sofia BTA in English 1342 GMT 13 May 88

["Bulgaria-FRG: Parliaments Cooperate—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 13 (BTA)—The promotion of relations between Bulgaria and the FRG and the opportunities for their expansion were considered here today at a meeting of Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, with Mr Geriot Erler, [spelling as received] chairman of the Bundestag's FRG-Bulgaria Friendship Group.

An emphasis was laid on the important role which summit-level contacts between the two countries play for building confidence, which helps promote cooperation in all fields. Particularly important are trade and economic contacts, as the FRG is Bulgaria's largest trading partner among the Western countries. It was indicated that the friendship groups with the two parliaments can contribute to a wider application of new forms of economic cooperation.

During his one-week visit, Mr Geriot Erler was received by Mr Andrey Lukanov, minister of foreign economic relations, by Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign relations, and by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

The guest showed marked interest in the restructuring underway in this country and in Bulgaria's ecological policy.

Todorov, Delegation Talk With Indra in Prague

AU1705085388 Sofia BTA in English 0705 GMT 17 May 88 sb ["Bulgarian Parliamentary Delegation in Czechoslovakia"—BTA headline]

[Text] Prague, May 17 (BTA corr.)—The delegation of Bulgaria's National Assembly led by Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Assembly, which arrived yesterday on an official visit to Czechoslovakia, had a meeting with Mr Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CC of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

Mr Alois Indra assessed highly the present level of the Bulgaro-Czechoslovakian relations. He stressed that Czechoslovakia follows with great attention and uses the experience of the fraternal socialist countries in the process of restructuring.

Mr Stanko Todorov briefed the chairman of the Czechoslovakian parliament on the present problems and tasks underway in Bulgaria. He stressed that the restructuring in Bulgaria is expressed in the broadening of democracy, development the creative activity of the working people, solution of the current social, ecological and other problems and improvement of the political system.

The leaders of the two countries' parliaments voiced unanimous positions on the most topical international political problems related to the continuation of the disarmament process and strengthening of confidence between states. In this spirit Mr Stanko Todorov and Mr Alois Indra emphasised the importance of the Czechoslovak initiative for establishing of a zone of trust, cooperation and good-neighbour relations along the contact line between the Warsaw Treaty member states and NATO, and stressed Bulgaria's efforts for turning of the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation, free of nuclear weapons.

PDRY's Al-Bid, Delegation on Official Visit

Talks With Zhivkov Held

AU1305143188 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] Sofia, May 13 (BTA)—A wide range of questions concerning bilateral relations and the international situation were discussed at the official talks which Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, who is visiting Bulgaria, opened here today.

The two leaders expressed satisfaction with the promotion of bilateral ties on the basis of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism. They share the opinion that their current talks will help upgrade bilateral relations to a qualitatively new level.

Mr Todor Zhivkov discussed in detail the tasks which the BCP fulfills in keeping with the July Concept of the development of socialism in this country and with the resolutions on the BCP National Conference on the further democratization of all spheres of social life.

Mr 'Ali Salim al-Bid told his host about the work of the Yemeni Socialist Party in fulfillment of the decisions of its national conference, held last year, about the efforts to overcome the difficulties in the country and to strengthen the people's class and patriotic unity.

The Bulgarian party leader spoke in support of the policy of socialist reforms and social progress pursued by the Yemeni Socialist Party.

The two leaders reiterated the identity of the views held by Bulgaria and the P.D.R. Yemen on international life and stressed the role of new political thinking for building peace and security on the planet. The sides emphasized that the forthcoming Soviet-American summit will be a fresh contribution to disarmament efforts, more specifically in the nuclear field.

Other international issues were also on the agenda.

Later in the day, the delegations led by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr 'Ali Salim al-Bid held a session of talks at which they focused on questions concerning bilateral relations.

A protocol on the intersession meeting of the Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Between Bulgaria and the P.D.R. Yemen, a protocol on 1988 countertrade and a Treaty on Mutual Legal-Assistance Cooperation in Civil and Criminal Cases were signed today.

Zhivkov Gives Luncheon Speech

AU1605162488 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 May 88 p 6

[Report on speech by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, at 13 May official luncheon in Sofia in honor of 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee]

[Text] I am happy to cordially welcome you, Comrade Al-Bid, and your delegation in Bulgaria, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said in his speech.

Relations of sincere friendship and international solidarity between our parties, countries, and peoples, based on the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], have firm roots.

Since the first day of your country's independence, we have been following with deep understanding the transformations which are taking place there.

We understand that the successes of the PDRY people under the leadership of their combat vanguard, the Yemeni Socialist Party, [YSP] which had adopted the theory of scientific socialism as its guiding principle, have being achieved under conditions of constant pressure on the part of imperialism and reaction. We are happy that despite the difficulties and the shocks, which have taken place, the party and the people of Democratic Yemen succeeded to protect and develop their country's revolutionary achievements.

The decisions of the June 1987 YSP National Conference turned into a shiny example of your readiness to strengthen the party and national unity and your country's independence and sovereignty.

The manifestations of friendly relations between our parties, countries, and peoples are numerous in all areas of life. We are proud of the fact that with their work Bulgarian workers and specialists contributed to the construction of many important economic objects in the PDRY. Many PDRY youth completed their education in higher Bulgarian schools. We hope that with the knowledge and skill they obtained in Bulgaria they will work for the PDRY benefit.

During your visit in Bulgaria you will have the opportunity to acquaint yourself with the achievements of our working people and the problems of our development. Our efforts today are fully devoted to the practical implementation of the concept on further constructing socialism in Bulgaria, which was approved by the BCP Central Committee July 1987 Plenum and the BCP National Conference. I would like to assure you that we are firmly determined to put into effect the course of revolutionary transforming our society, which has been approved.

In recent years the understanding that we are living in a mutually interrelated and integrated world assets itself ever more clearly in international life, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said further.

We greet the first specific results of the new political thinking in the area of disarmament. I mean the USSR-U.S. INF Treaty.

We are at the threshold of a new USSR-U.S. summit. We hope and expect progress will be achieved at that summit on limiting the strategic strike weapons, preventing the arms race in space, and decreasing tension in certain world regions in which tension prevails.

The proposals adopted at the Sofia session of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Pact member states reveal good prospects of further developing the all-European process of disarmament and confidence.

The initiatives of the socialist countries aim at constructing a comprehensive system of international security. The regional conflicts are also connected with this process. They must be solved as soon as possible by political means. The Geneva accords on Afghanistan are a good example in this respect.

There has already been tension for 40 years in the Middle East. Mountains of weapons have been accumulated. It is high time to reach a real and lasting peace in that region. The withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories, implementing the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, and securing the right of all states and peoples in the region to safe

existence are the preconditions of such a peace. An international conference on the Middle East under the UN auspices with the participation of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and all interested sides, including the PLO, is a reliable and realistic way of finding a mutually acceptable solution.

The Iran-Iraq conflict, which is continuing, is a source of serious concern. The United Nations could undoubtedly play a constructive and coordinating role in this respect on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 598.

As a country situated in the Balkan peninsula the People's Republic of Bulgaria is making its contribution to constructing the "Balkan floor" of our "European house." We assess the Belgrade meeting of the six Balkan countries' ministers of foreign affairs as a positive step in this direction.

In conclusion Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his confidence that the fruitful exchange of opinions on developing bilateral relations and the problems of our time will strengthen friendship and international solidarity between our parties, countries, and peoples.

Al-Bid Replies to Speech

AU1305143288 Sofia BTA in English
1345 GMT 13 May 88

[Excerpt] Sofia, May 13 (BTA)—Speaking at a luncheon he gave today for Mr 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the CC of the Yemeni Socialist Party, who is paying an official visit of friendship here, the Bulgarian party leader and head of state, Mr Todor Zhivkov, laid emphasis on the friendly relations between Bulgaria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and on the successes achieved by that country in the conditions of an unremitting pressure on the part of imperialism. [passage omitted]

In reply, Mr 'Ali Salim al-Bid said that the friendly relations between Bulgaria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen are consistent with the interests of the two countries' peoples and contribute to the common struggle against imperialism, reaction, Zionism and racism. He commended highly the gratuitous internationalist assistance rendered to Democratic Yemen by Bulgaria.

The distinguished guest discussed the difficulties which the people of the PDR Yemen are surmounting. He expressed the conviction that the consequences of the attempt to eliminate the revolutionary acquisitions will be overcome.

The secretary general of the CC of the YSP voiced unqualified support for the initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and seeking a relaxation of tensions, a strengthening of international security and an end to the arms race. He commended highly the Soviet-American INF Treaty.

Mr 'Ali Salim al-Bid stressed the need for a settlement of the Middle East conflict and condemned the U.S.-supported expansionist policy of Israel.

In his speech he emphasised the danger which the Iran-Iraq war presents to international security.

The guest praised Bulgaria's policy aimed at strengthening Balkan peace and security.

Al-Bid Tours Sofia With Balev

AU1305152388 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
1500 GMT 13 May 88

[Excerpts] The official friendly visit to Bulgaria of 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party is continuing.

This afternoon the visitor, accompanied by Comrade Milko Balev, laid a wreath in front of the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum and paid his respects in front of Dimitrov's tomb.

Later 'Ali Salim al-Bid visited the Metal-Cutting Machines Combine in Sofia. [passage omitted]

At a meeting with the leadership of the combine, the Yemeni visitor was briefed on the work of the collective. 'Ali Salim al-Bid was accompanied during the visit by Comrade Milko Balev and other officials.

Delegation Member Meets Tanchev

AU1305200088 Sofia BTA in English
1944 GMT 13 May 88

["In a Friendly Atmosphere"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 13 (BTA)—Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and first vice president of the State Council, today received Mr Ahmad Ubayd Bin Dhukhr, chairman of the Democratic Union of Yemeni Peasants, who is visiting here.

The guest returned thanks for the support which Bulgaria gives to the just Arab cause. The sides discussed Israel's expansionist policy and supported the idea to call an international conference on the Middle East under UN auspices.

The officials considered the prospects for the further promotion of contacts between the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and the Democratic Union of Yemeni Peasants in the interest of enhancing the friendly ties between Bulgaria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Al-Bid Visits Plovdiv Fair

AU1405200788 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 May 88

[Text] 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party, who is making an official friendly visit to Bulgaria, arrived in Plovdiv today. He was accompanied by Comrade Milko Balev.

The Yemeni party leader was welcomed by Pantaley Pachov, first secretary of Plovdiv Oblast BCP Committee, and by Stoyanka Krustenova, chairman of the Executive Committee of Plovdiv Oblast People's Council.

The eminent visitor and the officials accompanying him visited the Plovdiv International Spring Fair. They toured several pavilions containing Bulgarian exhibits, the exhibition of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and the USSR Pavilion.

Bilateral Talks End

EA1405231688 Aden ANA in Arabic 1140 GMT 14 May 88

[Text] Sofia, 14 May—The official Yemeni-Bulgarian talks, chaired by Comrade 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP [Yemen Socialist Party] Central Committee, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP and president of the State Council, ended in Sofia yesterday afternoon. Relations between the two friendly countries and ways of developing them in terms of bilateral party and economic cooperation in all fields were discussed.

The two sides discussed the latest developments affecting the Palestinian cause, the Iraq-Iran war, the struggle of the African peoples, the situation in the Caribbean and Central America, and imperialist attempts to create new hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world. They also reviewed the successes achieved in international relations, particularly in the field of disarmament, with the INF Treaty signed in Washington by the USSR and the United States.

The two sides also touched on the forthcoming meeting in Moscow between the Soviet leader, Gorbachev, and the U.S. President, Ronald Reagan, at which further steps are expected to be taken toward curbing and eliminating the threat of a nuclear war, and strengthening world peace.

On the Yemeni side, the talks were attended by comrades Muhammad Sa'id Abdallah Muhsin, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Central Committee and foreign minister; Qaso 'Abd al-Rabb, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Higher Party Control Committee; Umar 'Abd al-Samad, member of the Central Committee and chief of the National Command of the Organization of the People's Defense Committees; Aidah 'Ali Sa'id, member of the Central Committee and general secretary of the Yemeni Women's Union; Ahmad Ubayd Bin Dhukhr, member of the Central Committee and general secretary of the Democratic Yemen Peasants' Union; 'Abd al-Qawi Muthana Hadi, member of the Central Committee and minister of installations and housing [name and ministerial post as heard]; Dr Salih Muhsin al-Haj, member of the Central Committee and director of the Secretary General's Office; Lieutenant Colonel Muthana Salim Askar, member of the Central Committee and deputy chief of the General staff; 'Abd al-Wasi Sallam, minister of justice and religious trusts; Dr Sa'id Sharaf, minister of health; 'Abdallah Sa'id Abaddan, deputy minister of planning; Sa'id Sulum, chief of the National Command of the Peoples' Militia; and 'Ali Munassar Muhammad, PDRY Ambassador to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

For the Bulgarian side, the talks were attended by comrades Milko Balev, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee; Nacho Petrov, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission; Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee; Yancho Georgiev, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian-Yemeni Friendship Society; Georgi Grigorov, member of the Central Committee; Meriy Ivanov, member of the Central Committee and first under secretary of the Foreign Ministry; Guran Guranov, assistant to the general secretary; (Gabrielle Dulatkov) candidate member of the Central Committee and deputy head of the foreign relations section.

Yesterday afternoon a protocol on the preliminary meeting of the joint Bulgarian-Yemeni Committee on Economic cooperation was signed on behalf of Yemen by Comrade 'Abd al-Qawi Muthana Hadi and on behalf of the Bulgarian side by Comrade Georgi Grigorov, member of the Central Committee and chief of the Construction and Building Industry Corporation.

An agreement for legal assistance in civil and criminal cases was signed by the two countries. It was signed on behalf of the Yemeni side by Comrade 'Abd al-Wasi Sallam, minister of justice and religious trusts, and on behalf of the Bulgarian side by the minister of justice, Comrade Svetla Daskalova. The signing ceremony was attended by comrades 'Ali Salim al-Bid and Todor Zhivkov, a number of members of the Political Bureau and Central Committee of the YSP and BCP, senior government officials, and members of the secretary general's delegation.

Yesterday, the general secretary and his delegation were accorded official reception in front of Boyana Residence attended by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and president of the State Council in People's Bulgaria. Comrades al-Bid and Zhivkov inspected a guard of honor while the national anthems of the two countries were played. Following the conclusion of the talks, Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honor of the comrade general secretary and

his delegation. During it, Comrade Zhivkov made a brief speech welcoming Comrade Al-Bid and his delegation. He expressed his satisfaction at the outcome of the talks and the growth of relations between the two friendly countries and parties.

In a brief reply, the comrade general secretary expressed gratitude for the generous hospitality accorded him and satisfaction at the talks and their positive outcome for the development of cooperation between the peoples and parties of the two friendly countries and for the strengthening of bilateral friendship.

During his speech he reviewed the circumstances through which our country was passing and the tasks facing the YSP in the area of internal construction. He also dealt with the efforts being made and the results achieved by the frequent meetings with the brothers in the northern part of the homeland, particularly the recent Sana meeting which resulted in the agreement on the joint Yemeni project for the exploitation of oil resources.

He reiterated the solidarity of our people and party with the Palestinian people and their uprising and with the peoples of Latin America. He reiterated his call for an end to the Iraq-Iran war, adherence to UN Security Council Resolution No. 598 and the withdrawal of naval fleets from the Arabian Gulf and the Red Sea. He reiterated our country's attitude to the strengthening of international security and peace. He praised the INF Treaty signed by the USSR and the United States in Washington.

The luncheon was attended on the Bulgarian side by Georgi Atanasov, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister: Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee: (Peter Tanliyev) secretary of the agricultural union of the Bulgarian people: (Vasil Sanov), member of the Central Committee [words indistinct] and a number of other Bulgarian officials.

Yesterday afternoon the comrade general secretary and his delegation laid a wreath on the grave of Georgi Dimitrov. They also visited the mineral parts factory where they met the workers, and listened to a detailed briefing on the factory's growth, history and production capacity.

On the sidelines of the general secretary's visit to Bulgaria, a series of meetings were held between officials of the two friendly countries. Comrade Aidah Ali Sa'id, member of the Central Committee and secretary general of the General Federation of Yemeni Women [GFYW], met in Sofia yesterday the chairman of the Bulgarian Women's Committee, with whom he discussed relations between the women's organizations of the two friendly countries and ways of developing them. They also signed a protocol for cooperation between the GFYW and the Bulgarian Women's Committee.

Comrade 'Abdallah Sa'id Abaddan, deputy minister of planning, met Comrade Iliev Ivan Stoyanov, chairman of the State Planning Commission, with whom he reviewed relations between the planning ministeries of the two friendly countries and ways of developing them. During the meeting, the Bulgarian side expressed readiness to train Yemeni planning cadres.

Capt Sa'id Sulum, Commander-in-chief of the National People's Militia, met his Bulgarian counterpart, with whom he discussed cooperation between the two friendly countries and ways of developing it.

Comrade Ahmad Ubayd bin Daghr, member of the Central Committee and secretary general of the Democratic Yemeni Peasants Union, met Comrade Petur Zhelev Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, with whom he discussed relations between the two unions and ways of developing them.

Lt Col Muthana Salim Askar, member of the Central Committee and deputy chief of the general staff met Comrade (Balrough) the Bulgarian deputy chief of the general staff, with whom he discussed relations between the armies of the two friendly countries and ways of developing them.

The implementation programme of the health protocol between the two countries was signed by Dr Sa'id Sharaf Badr, minister of public health, for the Yemeni side and the Bulgarian minister of health signed for the Bulgarian side.

YSP Leader Al-Bid Departs

AU1605083588 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party, who paid an official friendly visit to Bulgaria at Comrade Todor Zhivkov's invitation, departed from our country today.

At Sofia airport he was seen off by Comrades Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev, by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

'Joint Announcement' on Visit

AU1605183888 Sofia BTA in English 1727 GMT 16 May 88

[Report on the "Joint Announcement" on the 12-16 May official and friendly visit to Bulgaria of 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party]

[Text] Sofia, May 16 (BTA)—Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP], commend highly the package of initiatives advanced by the USSR and the other socialist countries

which assert new political thinking on the international scene, says a joint announcement on the official visit of friendship which Mr 'Ali Salim al-Bid paid here from May 12 through 16.

The announcement notes the historic significance of the Soviet-American INF Treaty and points to the importance of the forthcoming meeting in Moscow between Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Ronald Reagan for further progress along the road to a world free of mass destruction weapons.

The sides express their solidarity with the Palestinian people's uprising and with their struggle for national liberation under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative: the Palestine Liberation Organization. Bulgaria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen condemn the repressions and the terror to which the Israeli authorities subject the peaceful population in the occupied Arab territories, as well as the acts of state terrorism committed by Israel against sovereign states. They believe that the most effective mechanism for a settlement of the Middle East conflict is an international conference under UN auspices, to be attended on an equal footing by all parties concerned, the PLO included, as well as by the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Bulgaria and the P.D.R. of Yemen support the struggle of the Lebanese people and of their patriotic forces for the lifting of the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon and declare themselves in favor of the preservation of Lebanon's unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The sides voice serious concern over the ongoing Iran-Iraq conflict and declare themselves in favor of more active international efforts toward an early implementation of Security Council Resolution 598. They note the important role of the UN and of its secretary general for a settlement of this conflict.

The announcement emphasizes that the presence of large naval units belonging to the NATO states in the Persian Gulf leads to a destabilization of that region and increases the danger of the hostilities extending in range and drawing in third parties.

Bulgaria and the P.D.R. of Yemen welcome the signing in Geneva of the accords on a political settlement of the situation relating to Afghanistan.

The announcement stresses the sides' solidarity with the struggle of the African peoples for the elimination of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. The BCP and the YSP reiterate their belief that international economic relations should be reformed and that a new just international economic order should be established.

Before he left today, Mr 'Ali Salim al-Bid assessed his visit to Bulgaria as very useful and fruitful. The agreements signed will give a fresh impetus to our cooperation in the inter-party, trade, economic, social and other spheres, he indicated.

Mr 'Ali Salim al-Bid emphasized that the results achieved are consistent with the traditions of Yemeni-Bulgarian relations.

Jakes to Visit PRC, DPRK, MPR

LD1705102188 Prague CTK in English 0925 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Prague May 17 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes will visit the Chinese People's Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic at the invitation of the supreme party representatives of these three countries in the coming days.

Bulgarian Todorov-Led Delegation Arrives

LD1605091988 Prague CTK in English 0900 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Prague May 16 (CTK)—A delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly, led by its chairman and member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo Stanko Todorov, arrived here today for an official friendly visit.

The Bulgarian guests were welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Member and Chairman of the Federal Assembly Alois Indra, at whose invitation the visit takes place, and other officials

Visits National Memorials

LD1605150288 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] A delegation of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Stanko Todorov, its chairman and member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Prague today for an official friendly visit. At Ruzyne Airport, which was festively decorated with the national flags of both countries, the Bulgarian delegation was welcomed by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, at whose invitation the visit is taking place, and by other representatives.

Afterwards, the delegation paid its respect to the memory of the unknown warrior by placing a wreath at his tomb at the National Memorial on Zizkov hill. The Bulgarian deputies also placed flowers at the Klement Gottwald tomb. In the Soviet Army Hall they paid homage to the memory of Soviet soldiers who fell during the liberation of Czechoslovakia. After viewing the memorial they signed a commemorative book.

Group Meets With Indra

LD1605211988 Prague CTK in English 1917 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Prague May 16 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Federal Assembly wants to extend working contacts with the Bulgarian Parliament, Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra told Bulgarian parliamentarians, who arrived here Monday for an official friendly visit.

Head of the Bulgarian delegation, National Assembly chairman Stanko Todorov briefly informed the Czechoslovak partners about the situation in his country after the Bulgarian Communist Party national conference which approved a program of the further deepening of socialism in Bulgaria, i.e. the complex restructuring of society with a maximum stress on the principles of self-management.

Stanko Todorov further pointed out that the restructuring of society is connected also with the strengthening of democracy, the development of a creative personality, the solution of topical social and ecological issues, and also improvement of the political system is being prepared. After adoption of a new constitution, extensive changes will also be made in the structure and activities of the Bulgarian supreme legislative body, Stanko Todorov said.

Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra stressed that Czechoslovakia watches carefully the experience of the fraternal socialist countries, and draws inspiration from the good ones, but also notes of the problems connected with the reforms. The restructuring must be pushed through vigorously and boldly, but a certain amount of prudence is also necessary, he emphasized.

Several steps have been speeded up in comparison with former intentions, Alois Indra said, pointing to the recent changes in the system of central authorities, which should bring also considerable reduction of administrative work.

The chairmen of the two parliaments agreed in their views on the current international topics expressing the necessity of continuing the disarmament process. They appreciated the Czechoslovak proposal for creating a zone of confidence, cooperation and good neighbourly relations on the line dividing the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states, and the Bulgarian initiative to change the Balkan peninsula into a zone of peace and cooperation, free of nuclear arms.

Indra Hosts Dinner

LD1705030388 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, gave a gala dinner in Prague today in honor of the delegation of the People's Assembly of Bulgaria, led by its chairman Stanko Todorov, which is on a official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. Present at the dinner were prominent representatives of our political and public life.

RUDE PRAVO on Strike in Gdansk Shipyard

AU1605141788 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 May 88 p 6

[Pavol Minarik Gdansk dispatch: "Meetings in the Gdansk Shipyard"]

[Text] Work in the V.I. Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk has been resumed, after 10 days. How much concern and anxiety, and how many associations with the events of the early eighties in the northern coastal region have the illegal strikes in this largest Polish shipbuilding combine called forth!

On Thursday [12 May], the first day work resumed, I pass through the factory gate with the morning shift. As recently as Tuesday [10 May] night, when the last group of 350 strikers left the shipyard, the gate had been papered with posters and slogans of the former Solidarity and pictures of the Madonna and Pope John Paul II. Although Walesa, in taking his place at the head of the strike in the shipyard, declared—I do not want slogans from you, but courage in the fight that we are starting together [sentence incomplete as published]. Underneath the slogans one could find what Walesa was really after—the list with the strikers' demands. Above all, the demand to give legal status to the so-called Solidarity, to release "political prisoners," to raise monthly wages by 20,000, and so forth. There are eight entrances to the shipyard and they all looked the same. Not a single demand, however, concerned the future of the shipyard and its 12,000 employees and their families.

First Meeting—With the Director [subhead]

The shipyard's future will depend only on our work, says Tadeusz Deptala, technical director of the shipyard. Losses caused by the strike amount to around Z3 billion. It might still be possible to make up for everything, but that presupposes maximum efforts. In its books the shipyard has orders for ships until 1991. Everything will therefore depend on the atmosphere in the shipyard. It is also necessary to consider questions of financing the shipyard's further operation, which is problem number one. The measures that have been announced by the Minister of Finance and the chairman of the Polish National Bank to the effect that the state cannot continue to subsidize the shipyard any longer are still in force.

The director says that around 8,500 of the 9,000 morning shift workers came to work on time on Thursday. The others are on leave, are ill, or on a tour of duty. There is only a handful of cases of absence without a valid excuse. On Thursday the enterprise management turned to all employees with the request that they come to work on most work-free Saturdays and Sundays prior to their holiday departures. People who did not strike are expected to show understanding. The director says, furthermore, that the strike in the shipyard had an exclusively political character. This fact must not be ignored on any account. Nor is it possible to ignore the 350 people who remained on strike to the end. Lech Walesa has made it clear that the strike was not in the least in order to support wage demands, that the strikers might as well give them up. "We want the legalization of Solidarity, next we want to take the shipyard into our hands, and only then shall we attend to money, without you," Walesa said. No, he did not say that somewhere "round the corner"; he said it to director Deptala when he met him in the yard one morning.

The group that occupied the entrances to the shipyard to the very end included all kinds of people, the director says, especially those who still admire Walesa and have blind faith in him. Most of them are young, inexperienced people, but they also include those who have encountered various problems and misunderstandings at their workplaces. Some of them have been wronged and are rightly bitter about it. The other half simply do not want matters to return to normal and seek to upset normalization. But both groups are evidently unable to work out in their minds what impact the strikes in the shipyard have on the process of reforms in the country, and also on how Poland is viewed abroad. Right now, the mood prevailing in the shipyard is a nervous one, but emotions will soon subside and there will be time, and need, to return to everything.

Second Meeting—With the Party Chairman [subhead]

When I asked Viktor Borucha, chairman of the PZPR all-enterprise committee in the shipyard, for a talk, he jokingly replied that he has done nothing but talk for the last 10 days. But, leaving jokes aside, he said that the party bears responsibility for people in the shipyard. What just happened here has also revealed our weak spots, and the not always effective influence of party arguments. It has become apparent, in fact, that we still have too few convincing arguments about the effectiveness of the party program and of reforms. A party aktiv was held in the shipyard on Thursday afternoon. Communists generalized what happened and are seeking lessons and tasks for the future for every party organization and every member. To provide an assessment is no easy matter, however, he adds, since the overall political as well as economic situation in the country must be considered as well, not to mention the problems of the shipyard, which are formidable. The adversary took advantage of all that. Moreover, he was thoroughly prepared. This is to say that it was not some spontaneous protest originating in the shipyard. After all, Walesa had to issue tough calls from a nearby church for the earliest possible start of strikes. Walesa may be in the position to pay his closest collaborators good money, but for the rest his advice only makes matters worse. In 1980 the shipyard was a symbol for the opposition, but this can no longer be repeated today. There are also those among the shipyard's employees who still believe that the former Solidarity had not done anything evil and that, therefore, it must supposedly be reinstated. They refuse to acknowledge where its leaders drove the country. There

is one thing that makes me feel bad, the fact that most of the strikers were young people, that we have managed neither to win them to our side nor to persuade them and that many of them still have blind faith in Walesa and Gwiazda. This is a warning for us that must mobilize us into action.

As recently as Tuesday [10 May], the shipyard had been besieged by a large group of Western journalists churning out information on Walesa's every step and utterance. On Thursday, when the shipyard resumed work and Walesa rested, I was the only journalist to be found in the shipyard.

Husak Congratulates SFRY President

LD1605212188 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Raif Dizdarevic on his election as SFRY president of the Presidency.

CPCZ Discusses Coordination with CEMA Policy

LD1305230688 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] At its session today the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium discussed questions concerning the points of departure for the actions of Czechoslovak bodies and organizations in the first stage of coordination of the national economic plans of the CEMA states for 1991-95. In keeping with the program of coordination of national economic plans of the CEMA states for this period adopted at the 43d session of the Council in Moscow, the plans will be coordinated on three levels: intergovernmental, interministerial, and enterprises. At the same time it will be necessary to respect the basic prerequisites which are objectively promoted in relations with the socialist states and which proceed from both the changes in the internal mechanism of economic management in individual countries and changes in the integration mechanism. In comparison with the past period it is assumed that the work on financial autonomy, which will first and foremost follow economic criteria of effective cooperation, will be to a far greater extent involved in coordinating plans. Factual points of departure of coordination of national economy plans by Czechoslovakia with the CEMA states will be supplemented with the conclusions from the talks between Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and top party representatives of fraternal parties from the Council's member states.

Economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union remains the decisive sphere in Czechoslovak foreign relations for the aforementioned period. From this fact proceeds also the necessity to strive in the course of mutual coordination of plans for the highest possible degree of their specific content, which proceeds from the concept for economic cooperation for the period up to the year 2010, which is being drafted. In the spirit of these plans it is necessary to strive for effective changes in the structure of the Czechoslovak economy.

The party Central Committee Presidium also dealt with the preparation for the 127th session of the CEMA Executive Council, which is to open in Moscow on 17 May, and discussed the principles for the conduct of Czechoslovak permanent representative at this session, which is being prepared.

The Presidium acknowledged the report on the draft bill of the Czech and Slovak National Councils, which changes and supplements the bill on national committees. The restructuring of socialist society, whose main links are the mutually conditioned processes of deepening socialist democracy and the restructuring of the economic mechanism, also requires necessary changes in the definition of assignments, spheres of activity, and internal and external relations of national committees. The changes in legislative modification follow three basic objectives: The strengthening of national committees' position and the deepening of socialist democracy in their activity; putting the provisions of the law in harmony with the progress in introducing a new economic mechanism and with adopted legislative measures on these questions; preparing to a maximum possible degree the conditions for the steps in the progress of restructuring that can be foreseen; and in particular, removing the legal barriers that could either hamper or make more difficult the process of restructuring.

The Presidium discussed the report on the experience from the implementation of the comprehensive experiment on enhancing the independence and accountability of economic organization in order to achieve efficient development and on their utilization for the restructuring of the economic mechanism. The comprehensive experiment and its principles are generally assessed positively. It is noted that the introduction of the experiment is resulting in the gradual change in the thinking of the people in relation to efficiency and husbandry. The effective impact of the principles of the experiment in lower level configurations inside enterprises so far did not have the opportunity—due to the short time that the principles have been applied so far—to be manifested more clearly, in particular in preproduction and postproduction stages.

The Presidium decided to convene a state-wide meeting of chief secretaries of regional, city, district, and borough committees of the party for 23 and 24 June at which Milos Jakes, general secretary of the party, will deliver a speech.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium also acknowledged the interim information on the course of the work on the restructuring of the economic mechanism as well as information on the course and the results of the visit

of Shintaro Abe, general secretary of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, to Czechoslovakia, and discussed other issues of internal and foreign policy.

CSCE Committee Discusses International Issues

LD1305212988 Prague CTK in English 1517 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] Prague May 13 (CTK)—The Presidium of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation, presided by its chairman Bohuslav Kucera, dealt with the international situation at a session here today.

The Presidium discussed the present development at the Vienna follow-up meeting of the Helsinki Conference Final Act signatories and called on all the states concerned to actively and constructively contribute to its finalization and adoption of a comprehensive and balanced final document which would create prerequisites for further development of the all-European process in all its spheres.

In view of East-West relations, of exceptional significance are questions of nuclear disarmament. Members of the Committee's Presidium therefore expect the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit between Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan to bring new impulses mainly in the spehre of nuclear disarmament.

It is in the interest of further continuation of the disarmament process that the U.S. Senate and the USSR Supreme Soviet ratify in the nearest future the treaty on the liquidation of medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles.

Czechoslovakia's contribution to its implementation is demonstrated by the fact that already before the treaty's ratification Soviet operational-tactical missiles have withdrawn from Czecholovak territory and that the Federal Assembly approved the agreement on inspection on Czechoslovak territory which gives the United States the possibility to verify the treaty's implementation for 13 years.

The Presidium discussed the committee's activity in the previous period and prospects for the future. It appreciated the fact that the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation accepted with understanding the Czechoslovak initiative to create a zone of confidence, cooperation and good neighbourly relations on the line dividing the NATO and Warsaw Treaty member states presented by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes, and that it decided to include this proposal in the agenda of an international forum on questions of European security and cooperation due to be held in Belgium at the end of September.

Foreign Ministry Consultations With FRG

AU1105133688 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 May 88 p 8

[CTK report in the "Receptions, Negotiations, Telegrams, Letters" column]

[Text] Prague—Interministerial consultations between a FRG Foreign Ministry delegation, led by Political Director Dieter Kastrup, and a delegation of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, led by Deputy Minister Evzen Vacek, were held in Prague on 5-6 May. The subject of their deliberations was to draw a parallel and comprehensive balance of the accomplishment of tasks and the implementation of suggestions following from the conclusions of FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl's visit to the CSSR in January 1988. Attention was also devoted to discussing Czechoslovakia's initiative on the creation of a zone of trust, cooperation, and good neighborly relations along the line of contact between Warsaw Pact and NATO states. The head of the FRG delegation welcomed this initiative as a useful, comprehensive contribution to the development of the pan-European process. Other international issues were also assessed. In conclusion of the consultations D. Kastrup was received by Jaromir Johanes, CSSR's first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Deputy Foreign Minister Confers in Athens

AU1305171388 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 May 88 p 7

["(JV)"-signed Sofia dispatch: "Attention to Czechoslovak Initiative"]

[Text] Consultations between the Foreign Ministries of the CSSR and Greece took place in Athens this Tuesday and Wednesday [10-11 May]. The two delegations were headed by CSSR Deputy Foreign Minister Evzen Vacek and by Kostas Yieoryiou, general secretary of the Greek Foreign Ministry.

The two representatives stated with satisfaction that the level of relations between the two countries is high, and expressed sincere interest in their further comprehensive development. In the international sphere they devoted great attention to the CSSR initiative to create a zone of confidence, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations along the line of contact between Warsaw Pact and NATO states which was presented by Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary. The Greek side has received this initiative with great interest, as the CSSR's contribution toward intensifying trust and cooperation in Europe.

In conclusion of the consultations E. Vacek was received by Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias.

Strougal Views Brazil Visit
LD1605203688 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 May 88

["Excerpts" of interview with CSSR Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal by "special correspondents" of Czechoslovak radio Bohumil Horak, of Czechoslovak television Alexandr Petrzilka, and of CTK Karel Bartak; interview given "at the end" of Strougal's official visit to Brazil; questioners not identified during interview; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Premier, in your opinion, what is the main result of your visit to Brazil?

[Strougal] This is a rather complicated question. It is debatable which to stress more, the political issues or those of mutual economic relations. I think both areas are important. I think the fact that we have been invited to make a visit on this level for several years; that the political dialogue was very useful; and that we understood each other very well on the basic issues of disarmament, coexistence, and on all peace initiatives being promoted on both continents, Europe and Latin America, is very important. Naturally, bilateral relations that are marked not only by political contacts but also by economic and scientific-technical spheres of cooperation were formulated in the most specific way in the agreements been signed on the ministerial level and by individual enterprises. I think we are following up on something that has already had a very good tradition here, and I must say I have been very pleasantly surprised that the Brazilians have a high opinion of all the investment units, of a number of the machines, equipment, and technological equipment we supplied to Brazil before and after the war. We simply have a good name here, and we have a good chance in this Brazilian boom, which is advancing despite various conflicts and problems here. All in all, economic cooperation can be expressed in concrete terms, and the political dialogue has been very positive, too.

[Question] Comrade Premier, you are the first premier to visit Brazil since Czechoslovak-Brazilian diplomatic relations were established 70 years ago. How will the results of Czechoslovak-Brazilian economic cooperation be reflected politically, in the political contacts between our two countries?

[Strougal] Our goal is to multiply fivefold the goods exchange in the next 8 to 10 years, and I think it could be done even earlier. We will introduce new forms cooperation: coordination of production and joint enterprising. As the Brazilian industry and the Brazilian economy is protected by certain national interests—which is logical—this must also be reflected in the political dialogue. I must say that the talks on basic political issues was very realistic and rational, with President Sarney and with the governors in the individual states we visited. There were no contradictions. We did not argue over basic ideological issues. We really discussed how the world was to cooperate further and how these two countries—this big Brazil, with its 140 million people; and the small central European Czechoslovakia, with its 15.5 million inhabitants—want to and can cooperate. Brazilians have a very good opinion of us, and expect almost too much from us. I think we really must meet their expectations with greater interest, more than we dared hope for on our way here.

[Question] Comrade Premier, how does this visit fit into the general context of Czechoslovak relations with Latin America?

[Strougal] This is our first visit to Latin America in the classical sense; We have visited Mexico, but in this area—that is, in the case of Brazil—this is the first time we have been at this level. It is a slight irony of fate that in the 70 years of diplomatic relations with Brazil, this is the first time we have come. But nothing is lost. Maybe we should have come here earlier. But it is still not late, since Brazil is just now forming on the world market. Brazil is emerging as a Latin American superpower in world politics, shaping up in a progressive, very rational way. From this viewpoint, I think our visit, the exchange of views, what we have signed and declared with President Sarney, and what we have encountered in the individual states in Brazil fits fully into the context of peace policy and a policy of broad cooperation, which is a part of our Republic's program.

Indian Paper Interviews Husak
AU1705112988 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 May 88 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "High Level of Czechoslovak-Indian Relations; Comrade Husak Granted an Interview to the Paper PATRIOT"]

[Text] Prague—As we have informed our readers, CSSR President Gustav Husak granted the Indian paper PATRIOT an interview on topical international issues and on Czechoslovak-Indian relations.

Gustav Husak replied to the following questions put to him by Vishnu Dutt Chopra, representative of the publishing board of LINK and PATRIOT in Delhi:

[Chapra] How do you appraise India's role in the present international situation, particularly in view of its being a significant nonaligned country which has been coming out with one initiative after another—such as the initiative of six states, the initiative of five continents on disarmament and nuclear disarmament, and above all the Delhi Declaration of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev of November 1986?

[Husak] India has played, and is playing, a strikingly active, positive role in the Nonaligned Movement; it has a significant international status and authority, it is traditionally developing a peaceful foreign policy, and its

activities in the international arena are constructive. It is enterprisingly striving to consolidate the unity of the Nonaligned Movement and to develop its progressive and peace-loving policy. It is thus strengthening the movement's role as a significant factor in international life.

With its prestige and weight in international relations, India has considerably enhanced the significance of the "Delhi Six" as a factor in international peace efforts; and (this is particularly important) the "Delhi Six" are positively influencing the developing countries' way of thinking and increasing their interest in solving the global problems of mankind.

We regard the Delhi Declaration on the principles of a world free of nuclear weapons and violence (signed between India and the USSR during Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to India in November 1986) as a document of extreme significance for inter-state relations in our present nuclear age. The declaration is a graphic expression of new political thinking in international relations. It has expanded and enriched the scope of the peace forces capable of unifying various conflicting interests by recognizing the priorities of values which are common to all mankind. At the same time it is a specific contribution to the consolidation of world peace and security, and to the solution of world problems by political means.

[Chapra] With the passing years, the friendly relations between India and Czechoslovakia have grown. What are the prospects of developing these relations?

[Husak] You are right, the friendly relations between India and Czechoslovakia have reached a high level and are becoming increasingly multifaceted and consolidated. The dynamic development of friendly contacts between our countries in all spheres is firmly based on the ancient traditions of friendship, long-standing cooperation, mutual sympathetic feelings, and the Czechoslovak people's respect for India's rich cultural past and its present. Our mutual relations include fruitful cooperation in politics, economy, science, culture, and other spheres.

It is therefore only logical that we strive to further intensify political and economic cooperation with India, and that we are lastingly interested in such cooperation.

In the sphere of political contacts we attach particular importance to personal high-level contacts; they have already become firmly anchored in the system of Czechoslovak-Indian relations and are a rich source of ideas for further expanding and enhancing cooperation and intensifying mutual understanding. Contacts between Czechoslovak and Indian social organizations, trade unions, and women's and youth unions are vigorously developing; and Czechoslovakia wants to develop and intensify them further.

Similarly, we are interested in using new, modern forms of economic cooperation in more enterprising ways. We see considerable prospects in industrial and scientific-technical cooperation and in joint business ventures on third markets. The 12th session of the Czechoslovak-Indian Committee for Economic, Trade, and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, held in Prague in 1987, provided important stimuli in this direction.

[Chapra] The socialist states are now undergoing a process of restructuring their economic and political systems. How is this process being realized in your country?

[Husak] On the basis of a profound and comprehensive analysis of the state of our society and of its problems, and particularly of the needs of its further development, we have come to the conclusion that the restructuring of our entire society and a further intensification of socialist democracy cannot be postponed; they are prerequisites of increasing the dynamism of our socialist society and of raising it to a qualitatively higher level.

Our attention is now focused on purposefully rebuilding the economic mechanism, since it is of a decisive significance for transforming the economic base of society. By making better use of the advantages of socialist production methods we strive to meet the needs of our people more fully than heretofore and to ensure a richer life for every person both in the material and the spiritual sense. At the same time we want to improve the conditions for enabling our every citizen to assert his creative talents and his initiative—in other words, the people should feel (and really become) better masters of our common property. Such is the purpose of restructuring.

During the last 2 years we have been preparing the principles of comprehensively restructuring our economic mechanism. These principles mean a radical change in the management and planning methods of our economy and are fully based on our domestic conditions and needs; at the same time they utilize the experience of other socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union. They ensure the transition from predominantly administrative management methods to economic management methods; on the one hand they emphasize the improvement and rationalization of central management, and on the other hand they stress the independence and powers of enterprises and their responsibility for the results of their work in implementing the principles of full economic accountability and self-financing; they also underscore the need to expand the participation of collectives in the management and administration of enterprises.

The verification of the principles of restructuring is now in its second year. This year roughly 30 percent of all industrial employees will be using these principles as the basis of their work. The economic experiment is also being introduced in the building industry, in trade, and in other branches; at the beginning of next year we will

start implementing it in agriculture. We are preparing to reorganize the production-technical, research, and turnover bases according to the principles of a two-tier management. The central management has also been recently reorganized, and it was decided to cut down the numbers of employees in the central agencies of state administration by 30 percent.

The principles of the new economic mechanism, the extensive powers of collectives, and their responsibility for the results of their economy are all anchored in the draft law on state enterprises, in the laws on agricultural cooperatives, and in the laws on production, consumer, and housing cooperatives. The drafts of these laws (which form the legal foundation of restructuring) have been amended on the basis of results attained during a nationwide public discussion; they are now being discussed together with other legal norms (such as the draft amendment to the law on economic contacts with abroad).

It must be stressed that the restructuring of our economic mechanism and of other social spheres, the intensification of socialist democracy, the development of the people's participation in management and administration, and the expansion of the flow of information to the public and of public control are instrumental in strikingly enhancing the economic output of our society, but also in utilizing far more fully than heretofore the human potential of the socialist system.

Strougal Meets Senegalese Foreign Minister

LD1605194888 Prague CTK in English
1646 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Dakar May 16 (CTK)—The possibilities of expanding Czechoslovak-Senegalese relations were discussed during a brief meeting between Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and Senegalese Foreign Minister Ibrahima Fall here last night.

The Czechoslovak premier met with the Senegalese minister during a brief technical landing of the Czechoslovak plane taking him from Brazil to Czechoslovakia.

The two representatives agreed that relations between their countries should be developed mainly in the political sphere. Dealing with the disarmament process, they expressed identical views on the significance of the third special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament.

Lubomir Strougal informed the Senegalese representative of Czechoslovakia's disarmament initiatives, especially the proposal for the creation of a zone of confidence on the line dividing the NATO and Warsaw Treaty states. He also spoke of the positive stand of the Czechoslovak Government on the signing of the INF Treaty and recalled that shorter-range missiles were withdrawn from Czechoslovakia before the ratification of the treaty by the USA.

Lubomir Strougal and Ibrahima Fall also agreed that the Soviet-U.S. summit in Moscow should lead to the intensification of disarmament efforts and fulfil the hopes of the world public for the improvement of the political climate, for security and peace.

Colotka Receives U.S. Slovak Group

LD1605194288 Prague CTK in English
1635 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Bratislava May 16 (CTK)—Slovak Premier Peter Colotka received here today a 33-member delegation of Slovak compatriots from the USA associated in the Slovak American National Council.

The guests arrived here on May 14 for a 14-day visit.

Peter Colotka spoke about the results of the all-round economic, social and cultural development of Slovakia in the past decades. An ever growing number of U.S. people are becoming aware of the sincere effort of Czechoslovakia to preserve durable peace, security and promote cooperation among nations, he said, and expressed the conviction that the current visit of Slovak compatriots to the country of their ancestors will also contribute to this noble aim.

The delegation met also with Vladimir Minac, chairman of "Matica Slovenska" (Slovak Cultural and Educationl Institution), who stressed that the current visit could contribute to a basic turn in the Czechoslovak-U.S. contacts in the sphere of history, culture and education and in cooperation between archives in the two countries.

Executive director of the Slovak American National Council John Hvasta stressed that the aim of the visit to Czechoslovakia is to establish durable personal, cultural and business contacts, and underlined that the Slovak compatriots offer friendship and cooperation.

UN Envoy Supports Central American Aid Plan

LD1305033088 Prague CTK in English
2023 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] New York May 12 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovakia considers a special plan of economic cooperation to the benefit of the countries of Central America a contribution to the peace process in the region, Czechoslovak delegate Evzen Zapotocky told the resumed 42d General Assembly session here today.

Speaking on behalf of the group of socialist countries, Czechoslovakia's permanent representative in the U.N. stressed the proposed plan justly lays stress on the responsibility of all countries for their development. This effort, however, must naturally be supported by international assistance and cooperation with due respect for sovereignty and noninterference. This assistance must be based on national development plans, principles and aims of the Central American countries.

Evzen Zapotocky underlined that the socialist countries according to their possibilities continuously grant aid to the developing countries in the interest of their prosperity. Therefore the socialist countries support the draft resolution on the special plan and are convinced that the resolution and its implementation will play an important role in the process of ensuring lasting peace and socioeconomic development of the region, the Czechoslovak delegate said in conclusion.

Stefanak Article on 'Revolutionary Struggle'
AU1505134488 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 May 88 p 6

[Article by Michal Stefanak, head of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department: "New Content of Revolutionary Struggle; On Current Tasks of the Communist and Workers Movement"]

[Text] Great changes have occurred in world developments in the last 3 years. A manifestation of these changes is the growing dynamism in solving complex, long-standing problems. All of this activates political forces in general and in individual countries in particular [as published]; this activation contributes to improving the international atmosphere. Today the world public's attention is focusing more on the workers movement, on both its currents—the communist as well as the social democratic one. The reasons for this are manifold. The main one is that the workers movement, and the communist movement in particular, represents a great political potential of the contemporary world and that important processes are now taking place in it, processes that might be of great importance to mankind. For the workers ideals of communists to come true, the present situation requires, more than ever before, an ever closer mutual cooperation of all left-wing, democratic, progressive, and peace-loving forces.

The positive changes in international relations are closely tied to transformations in Soviet internal and foreign policy and with the processes that are taking place in other socialist countries.

All of this has an impact on the communist movement, in which new thinking is beginning to prevail. This was documented, inter alia, by the recent consultative meeting of representatives of 93 communist, workers, and revolutionary democratic and progressive parties in Prague, held in connection with assessing the work, and discussing the coming tasks, of the journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM. The meeting conclusively demonstrated that Communists must work toward the unity of nations in the struggle for peace, security, equal relations among nations, a new economic order, and a world free of exploitation of man by man and nation by nation.

At issue is not only a new approach, a new revolutionary attitude toward the problems of the present, but also a new content of the activity of communist, workers, and other revolutionary parties and movements on both the national and international scales. Not only does the movement ponder more deeply its role and mission at present, but at the same time it is becoming better aware of new problems and new historical conditions for revolutionary activity, of the contradictions in the situation in individual countries and regions and in the world at large, as well as of the unity of the tasks and interests of all revolutionary, democratic, and progressive forces.

Primacy of the Struggle for Disarmament [subhead]

One of the main and most important tasks which the movement sets for itself today is to intensify the mobilization of all peace-loving forces in the struggle to make the process of disarmament irreversible. The movement must see the world soberly, objectively, it must grasp correctly the realities of the nuclear age and the survival of the human race in it. This determines the content of new political thinking and the adoption of specific initiatives and methods. The efforts to reach this goal are of overriding importance for world developments.

The relationship between class criteria and what is often defined as "universal values" is the subject of many discussions at present. The endeavor to correctly answer this question has a considerable influence on the policy and tactics of revolutionary parties and movements. The movement searches in its debates for an answer to the question of how to promote social and societal progress and how to solve world problems in the context of unity between class struggle and struggle for peace while at the same time preventing damage to nature as the very foundation of human life. Communists must play a more and more significant role in this regard.

Marxists rightly stress that the attempts of certain circles to "convince" revolutionary forces in the "Third World" to subordinate their struggle for the revolution to that for peace means, aside from other things, retreat from the struggle against imperialist intrigues, against the efforts of nations to achieve peace and social progress in a situation in which international imperialism is stepping up its attempts at both "peaceful" and armed violence against mankind [sentence as published]. The laws of class struggle are still valid. Some comrades very rightly say that the world must be changed if it is to be preserved and that it must be preserved if it is to be changed. Though forced to take certain realistic steps, imperialism has not changed its aggressive and exploitative essence.

In this connection Communists in advanced capitalist countries increasingly ponder the question of how to concretely respond to the militarization of industry, which exceeds (often several times) the needs of national security and that simultaneously provokes local conflicts. The necessity arises of seeking answers to the question of the relationship between the struggle for peace and the struggle for national independence, democracy, and social progress. Communists must thoroughly analyze the situation and aims of individual

currents and tendencies within forces coming out for peace and revolutionary, progressive objectives and the correlation of each movement's struggle for specific aims with general revolutionary processes. There exist antagonistic social systems and antagonistic classes in the world. These issues have many different nuances in every region of the world. Aside from other factors, this is the case because imperialism is adapting to the strengthening struggle of nations, applying new methods of exploitation and pillage, and increasing its aggressiveness.

Communists in the developing world point out that a better and more sensible world cannot be achieved without the struggle against racism in all its forms and manifestations. Many parties have no option but to step up revolutionary struggle at all levels and by various means.

Another global problem is the developing countries' foreign debt. Problems such as famine, illiteracy, diseases, and so forth have still not been resolved. Here, too, Communists and other revolutionary forces must clear up their position, as efforts to solve these problems require the international solidarity of the world communist and entire revolutionary movement. Communist and workers parties are at the same time increasingly realizing the urgency of the solution of many other problems, including the threat of an ecological catastrophe.

Need for a Profound, Critical Analysis of Socialism [subhead]

The movement is vitally interested in the success of restructuring in the USSR, the CSSR, and other socialist countries. It realizes that the world situation, including the struggle for world peace, is radically changing as a consequence of restructuring. The movement needs a profound critical analysis of the problems of the world socialist system and an answer to many questions concerning its competition with the capitalist system. It is therefore necessary to wage a struggle against dogmatism, which is an obstacle to new trends in creative theoretical activity, in which the communist movement was so lacking during the period of stagnation. In general, the contribution of Soviet restructuring to revolutionary processes is being assessed highly.

There is an evident endeavor within the movement to go back to the revolutionary, democratic, and humanitarian essence of Marxism-Leninism, to its creative application in new situations, in tackling new tasks and new contradictions that arise in the world.

Among the features of the new situation are the internationalization of capital, the emergence of transnational monopolies, integration processes, the scientific-technical revolution, and many other phenomena that are, to a great extent, tied up with the main question—with the struggle for peace and disarmament, with the struggle in advanced capitalist countries, and with the movement in socialist countries on the road toward economic and social progress. Mankind is more and more often asking the question of whether imperialism can exist without neocolonialism and militarism.

The impact of the scientific-technical revolution in the social sphere is confronting the communist movement with many questions. How should Communists work among the "new" workers class? What are the most efficient ways and methods of attracting new categories of working people to communism? What mistakes must be avoided in this process?

Emergence of Many New Questions [subhead]

These are very pressing questions, especially in the communist parties of Western Europe. I am thinking of the plans to create in 1992 a "large European market" and "European integration," plans which already exert influence on the world. In this connection, Communists are facing the question of how to adapt the struggle of the workers class to the new circumstances and how to ensure a united strategy of the workers movement in the face of the united strategy of big capital.

The communist movement also must respond in a new way to some questions concerning national liberation, the strategy and tactics of the national democratic revolution in the present stage and, in this connection, to the question of its allies among political and social forces, taking account of changes in the international political and social situation. There are many new and very original and interesting views and experiences in the movement in this respect.

Many new nuances and differences exist in the perception and interpretation of questions concerning the national liberation movement and the role and tasks of communist parties within that movement. There are debates, for instance, about the influence of the scientific-technical revolution in capitalist countries on liberated countries, about how this revolution increases the exploitation of developing countries, how the struggle of communist parties for democratic transformations in capitalist countries can be linked with the struggle of liberated countries for a new world economic order, how the means of this struggle are to be formed, and so forth. Many questions concern the motive forces in national democratic revolutions, the problems of the noncapitalist path of development, "socialist orientation," the agrarian issue, and the issue of a precapitalist development and its impact on current developments in the countries of the developing world.

In connection with the new problems of the movement's development, very engrossing debates are taking place about the situation and the prospects of the world communist movement itself. It is hard to find a similar period in the history of our movement, in which the debates would be as intensive as they are now, in which

diverse views on questions concerning the development of the revolutionary movement in the world and the role of communists would be so counterposed as now.

This is due to the emergence of new factors in the world, which give rise to different views in assessing realities. Extraordinarily great attention is being devoted to the theoretical questions connected with political practice, with the new, more accurate definition of the tasks of the communist and workers movement, particularly in connection with the new approaches to the need for unity among communist parties and, not least, between the communist movement and other democratic and anti-imperialist movements of the present.

Questions are being raised, without beating about the bush, about the causes of the disharmony between the slow numerical growth of communist parties in some capitalist countries and the deteriorating living conditions of the working people, about stagnation and crisis becoming apparent in some constituent parts of the international communist movement, about the influence of the new variants of reformism, about retreat from the tasks of power struggle in a considerable number of parties, about armed struggle, about the building of the revolutionary vanguard of "Third World countries," about cooperation with socialist and social democratic and other mass parties and movements, regardless of their political leanings, about the formation of the widest possible antiwar front.

Within the fraternal parties of the socialist countries, debates are taking place about questions concerning the interconnection between socialism and democracy, about democratic centralism in communist parties and other questions of internal party life, about the relationship between the ruling parties and other constituent parts of the socialist society, their party allies, about the activity of democratic organizations on national, regional, and international scales, about the communist parties' ties with the masses, about the issue of ethnic minorities and religion. The indicators of living standards in socialism are being discussed in a novel fashion; new factors are being added to them, such as access to information and the environment.

Ideological problems within the movement are assuming an ever increasing importance. Ideological struggle is gaining in depth and width. Dialogue between people and movements is becoming more intensive and realism is gaining ground in it, which is decisive from the viewpoint of the prospects of changes for the better in the world. The influence of information imperialism, anticommunism, and left-wing and fundamentalist extremism is being paralyzed.

Greater attention is being paid to the youth and women's movements.

All these and many additional factors bear out that the communist movement is gathering momentum, that it is becoming a phenomenon that will assume an ever greater international importance in the coming period.

The main and positive aspect lies in the fact that all the problems of the contemporary world and of internal development in individual parties and countries are discussed in the movement on the basis of equality, independence, and autonomy and that new approaches to the solution of problems are being sought in the spirit of the heterogeneity and diversity of the contemporary world and, at the same time, in the spirit of its cohesion and unity.

Government Presidium Holds Press Conference

AU1505163588 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 May 88 p 1

[Igor Sirota report: "Press Conference on the Premises of CSSR Government Presidium; Measures of Social and Political Significance; Pension Adjustments as of 1 October; CSSR Government Disbands 16 Auxiliary Bodies; Comrade Milos Jakes for China"]

[Excerpts] Prague—This Tuesday [10 May], Vladimir Marik, CSSR deputy minister of labor and social affairs, briefed Czechoslovak and foreign journalists on the contents of the draft government law on social benefits, on the classification of working people in categories for pensions, as well as on suggestions and comments received on these issues, at the regular press conference. [passage omitted] The law on the above issues becomes valid 1 October 1988, after approval by the Federal Assembly. It includes measures on old-age pensions, social care, and care for handicapped citizens, children, and people with reduced work ability, but also in social benefits. Next year Kcs4.5 billion will be released for the implementation of these measures, and the costs will continue to increase in the years to come. The amendments made to date in these spheres have been only partial, and cannot ensure the adjustment of pension levels to the increased earnings; this should take place toward the end of the present quinquennium.

The pensions of the (almost) 150,000 citizens expected to retire after 1 October will be calculated according to the new criteria and on the basis of the principle of merit. [passage omitted]

Comrade Vladimir Marik then briefed the journalists on drafts of other social measures, which envisage (for instance) further advantages for resistance fighters, higher bonuses for widowers with children that are not provided for, higher benefits for severely handicapped children, and so forth. [passage omitted]

Marcel Jansen, deputy head of the CSSR Government Press Department, then briefed the journalists on the government decision to disband some of its auxiliary bodies. A total of 16 commissions are to be disbanded;

they include, for instance, the Government Commission for Import and Foreign Currency Regulation, the Government Commission for the Development of Working People's Initiative, the Government Population Commission, the Government Commission for the Organization of Exhibitions, and others.

Dusan Rovensky, spokesman of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, discussed development of CSSR-PRC cooperation. Two groups of Czechoslovak experts have recently travelled to the PRC. In relations with this country we have links that cAN be followed upon, since in the fifties and sixties we participated in the construction of 10 large and medium plants, 7 electric power plants, 1 sugar refinery, and other projects. According to the spokesman, preparations are currently underway for Comrade Milos Jakes' visit to the PRC and to certain other countries in the region.

Reception in Honor of National Day

AU1205135288 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 May 88 p 1

[CTK report: "Reception at Prague Castle"]

[Text] Prague—CSSR President Gustav Husak gave a gala reception in honor of the CSSR's National Day at Prague Castle on Monday [9 May].

The reception was attended by Comrades Milos Jakes, Lubomir Strougal, Ladislav Adamec, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Jan Fojtik, Alois Indra, Ignac Janak, Josef Kempny, Jozef Lenart, Josef Haman, Frantisek Pitra, Miroslav Zavadil, Mikulas Beno, Frantisek Hanus, Zdenek Horeni, Marie Kabrhelova, Vasil Mohorita, Jindrich Polednik, Miroslav Stepan, leading secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee departments, leading secretaries of the party regional committees, and other party officials.

Also present were deputy premiers and ministers of the governments of the CSSR, the Czech SR, and the Slovak SR; representatives of the CSSR Federal Assembly, of the Czech and Slovak National Councils, of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, of political parties and social organizations associated in the CSSR National Front, state agencies and central institutions; generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army; and other personalities from our political, public, scientific, and cultural life. The reception was also attended by representatives of churches and religious societies in the CSSR.

In addition, the reception was attended by heroes of socialist labor, national and meritorious artists, prominent workers from various sectors of our national economy, and prominent sportsmen.

Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, and other members of the Prague diplomatic corps came to congratulate Czechoslovak party and state representatives on the National Day.

Also present were representatives of the chief commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states attached to the Federal Ministry of National Defense and of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in the CSSR.

The reception was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Small Press Items on Slusovice Noted

AU1705105088 [Editorial Report] Several Czechoslovak newspapers from 13 April through 13 May carry reports, ranging between 100 and 300 words, dealing with the Agrokombinat Slusovice united agricultural cooperative or its activities.

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 13 April on page 5, in the "From Letters to the Editor" column, carries a 300-word letter by Frantisek Jordan from Hrabyne in Opava district, entitled, "There Are Also Other Models." Jordan writes: "Both HALO SOBOTA and RUDE PRAVO carried an article on Slusovice again. I do not know why various information media so often write about this agricultural combine, why the constant polemics about who praises Slusovice and who picks on it. There is no doubt that their results are good. The rumor mill has it that, supposedly, the Cheb state farm is evolving into another Slusovice. The truth is, however, that Slusovice is not a typical agricultural enterprise. In individual regions there are a number of agricultural enterprises that are a model of large-scale agricultural production and socialist entrepreneurship and that would deserve publicity." Jordan cites the Vitkov state farm in Opava district as an example of such a neglected enterprise. Although the farm has "far fewer employees than Slusovice" and although its field lie in an altitude of up to 700m, the Vitkov farm reaps more than 20 tonnes of potatoes from each hectare, the letter writer points out. He concludes his letter with the following request: "Do not engage in constant polemics about Slusovice, write also about other good examples in our agriculture."

On 13 May on page 5, in the same column, RUDE PRAVO carries a 250-word letter from Frantisek Marcik from Otrokovice, which responds to Frantisek Jordan's letter. Marcik believes that "it is not RUDE PRAVO's fault that so much is being written about Slusovice" and that the party paper would be happy to print articles about other successful agricultural enterprises as well, if only these farms cared to invite its journalists and convince them of their successes. Marcik goes on to say: "Slusovice has become a household word in our agriculture, although it does not operate in the best conditions. I am convinced that the Slusovice farmers will welcome other pioneers of socialist agriculture and that they will

gladly exchange their experience with them. That is why I do not consider it right to take exception to the polemics around Slusovice and to demand that it cease."

Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 11 May on page 7 carries a 200-word "WR"-signed report, entitled "Computers Without Foreign Currency," on the 10 May Prague meeting of members of the Slusovice-led "Mikroelektronika" association, which is also the subject of the referent item. The MLADA FRONTA report notes that, instead of the planned 40,000 personal computers, the Slusovice cooperative will "probably" manage to produce only 30,000 personal computers this year. However, this shortfall should have no impact on the total of 214,000 microcomputers which "Mikroelektronika" plans to manufacture by the end of 1990, the MLADA FRONTA report adds. Moreover, according to MLADA FRONTA, it should no longer be necessary for domestic buyers of these computers to pay a part of their cost in foreign currency.

Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech on 12 May on page 3 carries a 100-word CTK report on "Agroservis," a Slusovice-operated service organization. According to the report, Agroservis, which was established in 1984, offers 16 different types of services. In addition to traditional services, such as hairdressing and tailoring, Agroservis is said to offer some novel types of services, such as the home delivery of groceries. According to the LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE report, at a cost of around Kcs50 a month, a family can have all its groceries delivered to the doorstep. Delivery is said to take place daily, including Saturdays, prior to 6 am.

Guenter Mittag Leaves Politburo for Ill Health

DW161115 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 16 May 88 p 16

[Unattributed article: "Overdue Reshuffle"]

[Text] The aged SED leadership appears to be in for a long overdue shakeup.

Guenter Mittag, 61, who has been in charge of GDR economic policy in the Politburo, has experienced the first ever rise of opposition to his economic policy line. At a Politburo meeting in January, Mittag submitted the economically pointless plan of cancelling GDR agricultural foodstuff imports and substantially increasing agricultural exports instead, which would supposedly result in increased saving of foreign currency. When his plan met with objections, with Politburo agricultural expert Werner Felfe taking the lead among the detractors, the advocate of economic centralism gave up.

Suffering from a bad case of diabetes, Mittag had to have a lower leg amputated and for weeks has been out of his office owing to ill health. Responsible SED officials reveal that he will not return to office for reasons of poor health.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz Visits

Received by Honecker

LD1605143088 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1058 GMT 16 Mar 88

[Text] Berlin, 16 May (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Monday received Tariq 'Aziz, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Republic of Iraq, for friendly talks.

Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz conveyed greetings from the chairman of the Revolution Command Council and president of the Republic of Iraq, Saddam Husayn, which Erich Honecker reciprocated with thanks.

Tariq 'Aziz explained in depth the Iraqi position on the war with Iran. He pointed to the urgent necessity to end the war by political means without delay, on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 598. Erich Honecker expressed the GDR's deep concern over the continuing conflict in the Gulf region, which had brought much suffering to the peoples concerned. Its continuation entails a constant danger of escalation and uncontrollable expansion, which threatens world peace. The GDR supports all efforts to end the war between Iraq and Iran as quickly as possible. It views UN Security Council Resolution 598 as a suitable basis for relieving tension in the Gulf region and for a peaceful resolution of the conflict, taking the legitimate interests of both sides into account.

In discussing the international situation, both sides in the talks agreed that at a time when mankind is threatened by a nuclear inferno, constructive dialogue and joint action to improve the international climate are more urgent than ever. The treaty signed by the USSR and the United States on the liquidation of their intermediate- and shorter-range nuclear missiles must be ratified without delay. The world was expecting signs of goodwill for a comprehensive and lasting process of disarmament and detente.

Erich Honecker noted that the GDR was actively working for the realization of the treaty, as it had done for its creation. The withdrawal of the shorter-range intermediate missiles from the territory of the GDR, which had been agreed upon with the USSR and carried out ahead of time, was proof of this. The GDR continues to support the halving of the number of the strategic offensive weapons of the USSR and the United States, with strict adherence to the ABM treaty, the banning of nuclear tests and chemical weapons, and serious steps toward conventional disarmament.

Erich Honecker explained to the guest the GDR's active contribution to the securing of peace, and informed him on the reasons and preparation for the international meeting for nuclear weapon-free zones to be held in Berlin in June 1988. The Iraqi minister for foreign affairs welcomed this GDR initiative and promised the participation of a high-ranking delegation from the Republic of Iraq. The partners in the talks noted that bilateral relations were developing stably to the advantage of both states and peoples. They affirmed the intention of their states to further deepen the peaceful cooperation.

Taking part in the talks, which were conducted in an open-minded and friendly atmosphere, were Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of State Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer; Secretary of the GDR Council of State Heinz Eichler; and the ambassadors of both states, Otto Becker and Riyadh al-'Azzawi.

Meets With Stoph

LD1605191788 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1753 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 16 May (ADN)—Willi Stoph, the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today received Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Republic of Iraq. The politicians exchanged views on important international questions and on shaping bilateral cooperation.

Willi Stoph stressed that, with the treaty between the USSR and the United States on eliminating intermediate- and shorter-range nuclear missiles, chances for worldwide disarmament and the detente process had

improved. Now it is important, through political dialogue and mutually advantageous cooperation, to work toward comprehensive improvement in the international climate. Referring to the preparations for the international meeting for nuclear weapon-free zones next month in Berlin, he noted the possibility of giving disarmament and the detente process further impetus by discussing regional measures.

Tariq 'Aziz commented on developments in the Gulf region, and described his country's attitude on the Iran-Iraq war. Both politicians agreed that the conflict should be settled immediately by political means. The appropriate way for this is to implement UN Security Council Resolution No 598. The partners in the talks emphasized their common interest in expanding mutually advantageous relations.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, and the ambassadors of both countries, took part in the meeting, which was conducted in a friendly atmosphere.

Talks With Fischer

LD1605212588 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1739 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Berlin, 16 May (ADN)—International questions were at the focus of a meeting this afternoon between the foreign ministers of the GDR and Iraq, Oskar Fischer and Tariq 'Aziz. They viewed the maintenance and safeguarding of peace as mankind's central task. After the encouraging Soviet-U.S. agreement on eliminating intermediate- and shorter-range missiles, there was a real chance to make disarmament and detente the lasting and decisive factors in international relations. Oskar Fischer referred to the necessity to direct all efforts toward a quick ratification of the first real nuclear disarmament treaty, and to prevent its circumvention through so-called compensatory armaments. At the same time, there should be no let-up in the process of disarmament. The disarmament program of the Warsaw Treaty states, involving all kinds of weapons, shows the way for an advance from zero option to zero option.

Both ministers welcomed the forthcoming U.S.-USSR summit meeting in Moscow, and expressed the hope that its results would open the way to a nuclear-free world.

The GDR minister discussed preparations for the international meeting for nuclear weapons-free zones in June in Berlin, which had elicited a broad international response, and thanked him for Iraq's readiness to participate in the meeting with appropriate representatives.

The partners in the talks noted the significance of peacefully settling regional conflicts as a basic prerequisite for improving the international situation and for promoting cooperation between peoples.

Tariq 'Aziz discussed the Mideast situation and his country's attitudes to the war with Iran. He stressed that Iraq favored ending the war on the basis of UN Resolution 598. It contained all the necessary elements for a lasting settlement of the Iraq-Iran conflict.

Oskar Fischer said the GDR favored the fastest possible termination of hostilities in the war, and a peaceful settlement to all disputes in accordance with the legitimate interests of both parties in the conflict.

UN Resolution 598 is the appropriate basis for such a settlement. The GDR supports all proposals serving its immediate and comprehensive enactment.

Referring to the situation in the Middle East, Oskar Fischer and Tariq 'Aziz emphasized support for a comprehensive and fair settlement of the Middle East conflict within the frwmework of an international conference under UN patronage, with equal participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. Oskar Fischer stressed the GDR's solidarity with the PLO, and condemned Israel's brutal activities in the occupied Arab territories and the most recent aggressive acts by Israeli troops in Lebanon.

The foreign ministers again stressed their satisfaction with the continued expansion of cooperation between the two states in all fields. They emphasized that this cooperation was directed against no one and therefore had secure prospects.

USSR Defense Minister Continues Official Visit

More on Yazov Neubrandenburg Speech

AU1605203788 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 May 88 pp 3, 4

[Speech by Army General Dmitriy Yazov, USSR defense minister and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, at a meeting of friendship and comradeship-in-arms at the Rudolf Renner Regimiment of the Heinz Hoffmann Division in Neubrandenburg Bezirk on 11 May: "The Friendship Among Our Soldiers Is Firm and Indestructible"]

[Text] Dear Comrades:

Please allow me to convey cordial greetings to you on behalf of the Soviet military delegation that is in your country at the invitation of the GDR party and state leadership and of Comrade Army General Heinz Kessler, GDR minister of national defense.

It is a great pleasure for me to convey to you, and through your person to all members of the fraternally allied National People's Army, militant greetings from the Soviet Armed Forces and their wishes for success in service and in fulfilling their patriotic and internationalist duty.

The warmth and cordiality with which the leadership and all members of your regiment welcomed the Soviet military delegation arouse the same deep feelings in our hearts. Many thanks for your warmth and hospitality!

SED Leads the GDR Purposefully on the Course of Socialism and Peace [subhead]

During such meetings as today's, in direct and living contact, the firmness of the friendly relations between our peoples and armies is particularly tangible.

Your regiment bears the name of an outstanding son of the German people, Rudolf Renner. He fought self-sacrificingly for the freedom and happiness of the German working people, for your country's present and its bright future. You are doing your service in the division that bears the name of the true communist and internationalist Heinz Hoffmann. He played an outstanding part in the coming into being and development of the GDR National People's Army and the consolidation of our community. You are protecting the socialist achievements of the working people of the GDR, the first worker-peasant state in the history of the German people.

Today, in the homeland of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, their theory of scientific socialism is being successfully put into practice. Today the GDR is a country with modern industry and agriculture, with advanced science and culture, and with a high standard of living for its people.

The work of the GDR people is being led by its proven vanguard, the SED. True to the revolutionary traditions of Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, and Ernst Thaelmann, the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism, it leads the republic purposefully on the course of socialism and peace.

The working people of the GDR are building a new society and are working to implement the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, in close alliance with the peoples of the other countries of the socialist community. Never before in history has there been such an alliance. It is based on equality, comradely assistance, and mutual respect, and is the embodiment of true fraternity of the peoples.

Our time is characterized by an increased cohesion among the fraternal countries, by expanded and renewed forms of cooperation in all spheres, and by the increasingly profound intertwining of national and international interests. To a broad extent and on a reciprocal basis, the experiences of the fraternal countries in solving the problems of socialist construction are being used and cooperation is deepening in organizing the defense of socialism. All this contributes to strengthening the efficiency of every individual fraternal country and to accelerating our joint advancement.

As in the GDR, great construction work is in progress in the Soviet Union today. The Soviet people are persistently implementing the course of the 27th CPSU Congress and are striving to prepare worthily for the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference.

The enhancement of democratization within society, the development of openness, and the initiatives and activities of the Soviet people also contribute to speeding up our country's socioeconomic development. Important measures designed to increase economic efficiency on the basis of scientific-technological progress are being persistently implemented. Everything is being done to utilize the vast possibilities of socialism as perfectly as possible for the well-being of the people, for progress, and for peace.

There is no doubt that the 3 years of restructuring, of democratization and revolutionary renewal in all spheres of life of Soviet society have increased the Soviet Union's international standing. At the same time the influence of our entire socialist community of states has increased in the international arena.

Constructive Approach to Urgent Issues of Mankind [subhead]

Throughout the world the understanding is deepening that socialism and peace belong indivisibly together. All this is taking place despite attempts by imperialist reactionary circles to preserve the stereotyped phrases of the "Cold War" in international politics and to intimidate the Western public through the "hostile image" created by bourgeois propaganda, and the alleged threat that emanates from the USSR and the Warsaw Pact.

But as is well known, lies have short wings. And they become even shorter through the sincerity of our activities in the international arena, through our constructive, balanced, and responsible approach to the tasks that are of primary importance for the whole of mankind.

Primarily it is a task of preventing war and preserving peace. The Soviet Union, the GDR, and our fraternal parties led by Erich Honecker and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev are fighting actively to solve this task. Our joint actions are directed toward safeguarding a lasting peace, and creation of a common European house, a house founded on respect for the social decision of the peoples and the unshakability of existing political realities.

In the current phase of development, the new political thinking that was proclaimed by our party has become a strong instrument in safeguarding and strengthening peace. Its main message is that a nuclear war, which would immediately extinguish all life, cannot be used to solve political conflicts. And at the current stage of military development, a conventional war between the superpowers can also be compared with a nuclear war in terms of the fatal consequences.

Today Security Means Equal Security for All States [subhead]

From this results the objective and imperative necessity to renounce war and violence in thinking and acting in world politics. The realities in the nuclear-space age are such that security can only exist in the same measure and for all states together. Security cannot be guaranteed by "deterrence" to which many politicians and strategists in the West are very attached. Security can also not be achieved by the arms race which the aggressive circles of imperialism want to extend to into space.

The Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states are countering the attempts of the reaction with a firm, constructive, and coordinated line of detente. This also finds precise expression in the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact member states, which has an expressely defensive nature. It is remarkable that this doctrine was passed a year ago at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Berlin, in the city where World War II ended and from which now the call by the countries of the socialist community of states for practical actions for the prevention of war is sounded.

Warsaw Pact Military Doctrine: Prevention of War [subhead]

A visible example of how, with the presence of political will, even the most complicated issues can be solved is the signing of the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles. As you know, we have removed our shorter-range missiles from your republic and the CSSR ahead of schedule. These missiles were intended for scrapping in accordance with the treaty. This is an important practical step along the path of strengthening confidence and security in Europe. The agreement proposed by the fraternal socialist states between the organizations of the Warsaw Pact and NATO on a radical reduction of forces and arms in Europe—from the Atlantic to the Urals—would serve the same end. In accordance with the Geneva agreement on Afghanistan, in a few days the Soviet Union will start the withdrawal of its contingent of troops from this friendly country. This is a tangible confirmation of the possibility of political settlement of regional conflicts which today render the situation explosive in various areas of the globe.

The advancement of the process of disarmament, of the process of the creation of a world without nuclear weapons did not, however, take place without difficulties. The situation in Europe and the world as a whole continues to be complicated and contradictory. The United States and some of its NATO partners are continuing by their behavior in the world arena the dangerous course of the policy of strength. The reactionary circles in the West basically reject the principle of the balance of interests of all sides and strive for superiority over the Warsaw Pact. Currently NATO staffs are making plans to "compensate" for the Pershing-2 and land-based cruise missiles, which are to be scrapped under the INF Treaty, by an arms buildup in other spheres as well as by modernizing nuclear arsenals.

All this creates the need for us to constantly guarantee the high combat readiness of the fraternal armies and to strengthen the defense capability of the socialist community of states. It must be of such a level that no one can surprise us. From this results the need for every officer and soldier to persistently perfect his military skills and to strengthen organization and discipline.

The formation and training of the socialist countries' armed forces and their activities are to be carried out in strict accordance with the principles of the Warsaw Pact's military doctrine. It reflects the joint military-political goals aimed at defense and the common features of the national military doctrines of the individual Warsaw Pact member states, and is fully designed to prevent war.

The military alliance of the armies of the Warsaw Pact states is firm and indestructible. The Soviet Armed Forces and the GDR National People's Army represent important parts of the alliance. From year to year our relations and contacts become deeper, broader, and more fruitful. They embrace all areas of the life and activity of the allied armies, from technical equipment to political education work. Joint exercises and maneuvers play an important role in perfecting cooperation. Your regiment has been active within the division in a series of them, including the comradeship-in-arms maneuvers.

We learn together, live together, and strengthen the defense of our community together. In practice, this is what we jointly and proudly call "comradeship-in-arms." It is our duty, the duty of patriots and internationalists, to protect and consolidate this comradeship-in-arms. We are pleased about the comradely relations that link the members of the GDR National People's Army and the Group of Soviet Forces in the GDR. Side by side they ensure the protection of the socialist community of states in this important phase. The internationalist friendship among soldiers makes this bulwark insuperable.

Reliably and Jointly We Protect the Socialist Community of States [subhead]

This has again been confirmed during our stay with your regiment. We have no doubt that you, as well as all members of the GDR National People's Army, together with the other fraternal armies, will continue to do everything possible to reliably protect the revolutionary achievements and the peaceful work of the people of the GDR, as well as the security of the entire community of socialist states. Dear Comrades, please allow me to thank you once more for your hospitality and to wish you the

best of health, happiness, and new successes in military activity, in faithful service for your marvelous country, for the cause of socialism and peace!

Comrades, as a reminder of the visit by the Soviet military delegation to the GDR, on behalf of the members of the Soviet Armed Forces, I would like to present to the members of the GDR National People's Army the sculpture of the meritorious RSFSR artist Gregoriy Nikolayevich Postnikov entitled "The Path to the Cosmos Is Cleared."

Visits Air Regiment

AU1705105188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 May 88 p 3

[Text] East Berlin (ND/ADN)—The USSR military delegation headed by Army General Dmitriy Yazov, accompanied by Army General Heinz Kessler, visited the Fritz Schmenkel fighter regiment on Thursday [12 May]. The Soviet comrades-in-arms were briefed on the performances of the pilots and engineers in reliably protecting peace and socialist achievements. The visitors were welcomed by Colonel General Wolfgang Reinhold, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Air Force and Air Defense Command.

During the visit, the members of the troop unit demonstrated their military skills. During combat exercises and other flight demonstrations, Major Andreas Lehmann and other pilots gave proof of their high level of training. Day in and day out the proven collectives are reliably fulfilling their their tasks in the ready-alert system of the Warsaw Pact Air Defense. During the impressive demonstration of elements of air combat training, under the leadership of Lieutenant Colonel Wernfried Remane, interceptor aircraft with their afterburners activated rose steeply into the sunny sky where, a few minutes later, they carried out exercises at high altitude.

The work of the regiment's control and repair squadron also aroused great interest. In talks with noncommissioned officer Silvya Ness, mechanical engineer for rescue and safety equipment, and with squad leader Lt Col Mathias Tuscher, the Soviet minister was briefed in detail on the training, service, and living conditions in the troop unit. The engineers, technicians, and mechanics in the fields of radio and radar equipment, armament, power plant/airframe, and special electrical equipment explained how they ensure a high level of air safety.

In the course of the visit, the guests familiarized themselves with flight preparation, the tactical training of pilots, the standard of technical engineering, physical training, and sea rescue training. The innovators and rationalizers reported proudly that several of their exhibits, including an air situation simulator and other simulators and training equipment, have contributed to the troop unit's high level of combat strength and defense readiness.

Army Gen Dmitriy Yazov expressed appreciation for the regiment's efforts and achievements. Commander Major Helmut Seehaus stressed that it is the collective's obligation, in the spirit of the ideal of the German Communists and antifacists, and of the Hero of the Soviet Union Fritz Schmenkel, to always strive for the highest performances in air combat training, and in the ready-alert system, in order to protect the air space. In the competition "Soldiers' Deeds—11th Party Congress" the regiment wants to gain the title of "Best Troop Unit" for the sixth time.

Kurt Nier Meets Italy's Andreotti in Rome

LD1605195688 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1457 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Rome, 16 May (ADN)—GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier and Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti acknowledged the good state of bilateral relations at a meeting in Rome today. They spoke favorably of further developing the political dialogue and cooperation between the GDR and Italy in all spheres. In this way, the two countries could contribute to consolidating stability and trust in Europe.

Kurt Nier and Giulio Andreotti expressed their hope that the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles would be ratified before the summit meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. The agreement opened up for the first time the chance to make disarmament permanent and irreversible. Now it is a matter of purposefully continuing the progress. The main item on the agenda here was the halving of the arsenals of strategic offensive weapons, with observation of the ABM Treaty, a ban on chemical weapons, and conventional disarmament measures.

Both politicians expressed the hope that important stimuli for this would come from the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan.

In this connection, Kurt Nier explained the GDR's initiatives for creating nuclear and chemical weapon-free zones in central Europe. He noted the worldwide response to the convening of an international meeting for nuclear weapon-free zones in Berlin in June.

Both politicians spoke favorably of the early conclusion of the Vienna CSCE review meeting with a substantive and balanced final document.

Kurt Nier is in Rome for consultations at the invitation of Enzo Perlot, general director for political affairs in the Italian Foreign Ministry.

Marjai Departs for Moscow
LD1605164988 Budapest MTI in English 1509 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 16 (MTI)—Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of trade, permanent Hungarian representative to the CMEA, left for Moscow on Monday. Jozsef Marjai is to attend the 127th session of the CMEA Executive Committee.

Grosz' Holds Press Conference in London 6 May
AU1705082988 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 May 88 pp 1, 3

[Telephoned report by Dezso Pinter, MAGYAR HIRLAP correspondent in London: "Premier Karoly Grosz' Friday Program in London—Our Relations Have Contributed to Stimulating the East-West Dialogue"]

[Excerpts] Karoly Grosz' program on 6 May began in the City of London, which is one of the most significant financial centers in the world. Grosz first paid a visit to the Stock Exchange and walked briefly among the brokers. At the nearby Commodities Exchange, he then listened to a report delivered by Sir Nicholas Goodison, president of the Commodities Exchange, an establishment that promotes the selling and buying of various securities (government bonds and shares), and of foreign securities, foreign currencies, and precious metals. The price of currencies and securities is also officially listed here.

From the City of London, the premier drove to the British Parliament, where he met with Robert Adley, leader of the British-Hungarian parliamentary group. [passage omitted]

Later, after a meeting with the Lord Mayor of London at Mansion House, Grosz held a press conference at the Hyde Park Hotel.

In his short introductory remarks, Grosz said that his visit fits into the series of high-level Hungarian-UK political meetings which began with Margaret Thatcher's 1984 visit to Hungary and continued with Janos Kadar's talks in the UK. These visits have considerably encouraged the development of relations between our countries, and contributed to stimulating East-West dialogue and to strengthening East-West confidence. Grosz said that in London he perceived not only interest, but also honest sympathy. This is very important for Hungary because—as a result of its well-known capacities and its openness—it is relying extensively on its foreign relations.

Grosz said the following: "We are working on modernizing the Hungarian economy, and we want to increase its efficiency and competitiveness. We would also like to attract foreign capital and technology into this development, and we are counting on the participation of UK enterprises, banks, and institutions. I believe that in the course of my visit, I have succeeded in making the available information on Hungary more accurate, and in reducing the occasional reservations and prejudices which were still traceable to previous decades."

Grosz said that London and Budapest perceive the major international issues similarly; naturally, there are differences in perception because the two countries belong to different alliance systems. He added the following remarks: "This, however, does not change my conviction, which has also been strengthened by my talks here in London, that all the countries—irrespective of the system of alliance they belong to, or their size—should attempt to achieve peace. The Hungarian Government accepts its share of the tasks resulting from expanding the East-West dialogue."

Let Us Be Flexible in Our Search for Solutions [subhead]

Speaking about the talks between Hungary and the EEC, Grosz confirmed that the Hungarian Government is being patient during the talks and that it is flexible in searching for solutions; however, it wants to exercise its rights deriving from its subscription to GATT. In the past, Hungary had started its talks with GATT at the UK's encouragement, and Grosz expressed his gratitude for the support the UK had given Hungary so far and his hope that Hungary would be able to count on this support in the future. Grosz said that Mrs Thatcher has also been consistent in this matter, as in any other matter, and added that it seems the "family debate" within the EC on how to view Hungary has not yet been concluded.

The Hungarian premier confirmed that the subject of eliminating the need for visas between Hungary and the UK had also been discussed. Several allowances will come into effect in the coming days, but these will not reach the level achieved at the talks with the FRG Government in 1987. The stand taken by Hungary has remained unchanged: It has offered to eliminate the need for visas with every country that has subscribed to the final Helsinki document.

Preparations for the Party Conference [subhead]

At the press conference, many questions were raised about domestic policy, the preparations for the national party conference, and the prospects of Janos Kadar remaining as the MSZMP general secretary. Grosz began his answer by saying that Janos Kadar is the most prominent person in Hungarian political life, a person who has accepted a prominent role in promoting the prosperity and development of the Hungarian people. He is extraordinarily active at present, too, and he participates decisively in shaping MSZMP policy. In 1972 Janos Kadar offered to retire; his offer was then rejected by the MSZMP Central Committee. In its 10 May session, the MSZMP Central Committee will establish a committee which will be assigned the task of

preparing personnel changes. The present leadership will not be represented in this committee. Answering another question, Grosz explained that after 1972, the MSZMP Central Committee removed Janos Kadar's request to retire from its agenda. Grosz added the following: "Knowing Janos Kadar, he will not make this request again, but I know that he will in any case comply with the proposals submitted by the cadre-preparing committee and with the decisions of this body. People who are acquainted with Kadar's biography know that his conduct has always been guided by the interests of the party and the people, never by his personal fate. If the body in question reaches the conclusion that personnel changes are needed in the party leadership and that these changes concern Janos Kadar, too, he will acknowledge this. I would like to say that this principle is true for everyone in the MSZMP leadership."

One of the questions raised at the press conference was whether it is true that Karoly Grosz is one of the nominees for the post of the MSZMP general secretary. This was Grosz' answer: "I do not think that one can realistically consider me as a nominee. I have been at the head of the government for 9 months, and a premier is usually allowed a learning period this long even in difficult situations. I announced my program in September 1987 and it extends for 3 years. In 1990, I would like to report proudly on the achievements of these 3 years."

Later on Grosz said that withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary does not depend on conditions in Hungary. He said the following: "I am convinced that if the process of detente continues, this might also take place. At present, however, I do not think that this is timely."

The premier described his talks as extraordinarily honest and thorough. Answering a question posed by the MAGYAR HIRLAP correspondent, Grosz said that the UK prime minister, the secretaries of state for foreign affairs and for trade and industry, and all those he had talks with think that the Hungarian political system is modern and capable of renewal, a system which is open to every valuable idea and which is prepared to cooperate. "They think that our political difficulties, our economic situation, and our overall difficulties are temporary and can be solved; they have confidence in the Hungarian leadership and support its efforts," Grosz said.

Concerning Romanian citizens who are resettling in Hungary, Grosz said the following: "According to our judgment, every country, socialist and non-socialist alike, should secure the rights of the national minorities living in it to their own cultural traditions, language, and to all those values which strengthen their intellectual identification with their mother nation. There are many people in Romania whose mother tongue is Hungarian and who judge that their rights are not secured in Romania. This is why they want to resettle in Hungary. We make ourselves available to them, and we support them in proportion to our modest financial abilities. At the same time, we advertise loud and clear that every man, every national minority should find prosperity in the country of his birth."

After the 1-hour press conference Grosz met with the Hungarian diplomatic colonyn at the Hungarian embassy in London, and then attended a performance of "42d Street" at the Royal Theater.

Nemeth Greets SFRY's Dizdarevic on Election

LD1605193588 Budapest MTI in English
1753 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 16 (MTI)—Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, has cabled his greetings to Raif Dizdarevic, on the occasion of his election as president of the Presidium [as received] of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Grosz Greets French Premier on Appointment

AU1705103388 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 May 88 p 21

[Text] Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a greetings message to the French prime minister, Michel Rocard, on his appointment.

Leaders Meet Japanese Business Delegation

LD1005135688 Budapest MTI in English
1320 GMT 10 May 88

[Text] Budapest, May 10 (MTI)—The 15th joint session of the Japanese-Hungarian and the Hungarian-Japanese economic clubs ended in Budapest on Tuesday. Kazuo Iwata, head of the delegation of some 60 Japanese businessmen, met Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Miklos Nemeth, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister and minister of trade, Frigyes Berecz, minister of industry, Tamas Beck, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, and Janos Fekete, first deputy president of the National Bank of Hungary. The parties laid emphasis on the involvement of Japanese working capital in Hungarian ventures and talks have been launched on the establishment of further joint ventures.

Japanese Economic Expert Interviewed on Prospects

AU1305131388 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 11 May 88 p 5

[Interview with Kazuo Iwata, chairman of the Japanese-Hungarian Economic Club, by Erzsebet Eller: "Japanese Base in Budapest?—Interview With Kazuo Iwata—Few Mixed Enterprises"—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Both sides expect mutual advantages from the development of Japanese-Hungarian economic relations. As we have already reported, the Hungarian-Japanese and the Japanese-Hungarian economic clubs

held their 15th joint meeting in Budapest on 9 May. On 10 May, the members of the delegation met with Hungarian businessmen. Our correspondent asked Kazuo Iwata, chairman of the Japanese-Hungarian Economic Club, about his experiences.

[Eller] Introduction of foreign capital is a strategic issue for the Hungarian economy. On the basis of the developing relations between our two countries, it seems that this issue meets your interests too....

[Iwata] Hungary has already established more than 200 mixed enterprises with Western European countries. Although this type of cooperation with Japan has also improved, we only have four such enterprises so far. Among them, three recently established enterprises have an industrial profile. Possibilities in principle for cooperation do exist, but we still have problems that are hindering this process.

[Eller] What do you mean?

[Iwata] I mean your technological difficulties and, primarily the lack of adequate managers. About 3 or 4 years ago, as head of the Toshiba firm, I organized a Japanese delegation made up of heads of small and medium-size enterprises. This year, Japanese experts visited the Videoton Enterprise in Szekesfehervar. The Videoton would like to manufacture video tape recorders and our experts examined the conditions for this. We think that Hungary is a suitable place for the Japanese enterprises to establish joint ventures. We could have a European production basis here that would serve Western European markets. [passage omitted]

[Eller] You have visited Hungary several times. Therefore, you must have an opinion not only about our enterprise managers but also about the entire Hungarian economy....

[Iwata] The agricultural sector is very developed in the Hungarian economy. At the same time, however, within Hungarian industry as a whole, the machine industry and the electronics industry are, unfortunately, very backward. Your chemical industry and pharmaceutical industry are of world standard. It is no accident, therefore, that all our joint enterprises are somehow connected with the chemical industry. Mixed enterprises require similar technological standards from both partners in order to mutually complement each other's weaknesses. In cases where the difference in this technological standard is too high, it is not possible to complement each other. [passage omitted]

[Eller] You advocate broadening relations with Hungary. Do you find it difficult to convince your Japanese colleagues of the opportunities?

[Iwata] I always try to organize meetings between Hungarian experts who visit Japan and our major economic leaders, but this is one of our most difficult jobs because these leaders receive a lot of delegations every day.

[Eller] It is well known that Premier Karoly Grosz received you on 9 May....

[Iwata] He briefed me about the situation of the Hungarian People's Republic and about your reform plans, which I followed with great interest. Finally, summing up all my impressions, I am going home with the conviction that in the future there will be greater opportunities to establish Hungarian-Japanese mixed enterprises than before now.

PPF Meeting on Refugees From Romania

AU1305121788 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 11 May 88 p 3

[Report by Tibor Franka: "PPF Meeting in Budapest—Greater Responsibility for Hungarians Living Abroad"]

[Text] A survey was recently carried out in Budapest, Gyor, and Miskolc in which 300 citizens were asked about Romanian citizens—the majority are Hungarians from Transylvania—who intend to settle in Hungary. Among other things, the questions focused on whether they agree with the measures taken by Hungary; whether they oppose or whether they would offer help; and so on. On the subject of political steps, and on the issue of "where Hungarians can turn if not to us"—as formulated by the MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Matyas Szuros—65 percent of the people surveyed expressed agreement, 20 percent opposition, and the rest abstained.

Ethnic Renaissance [subhead]

The above-mentioned percentages are a pleasant surprise for the reporter because, as Csaba Tabajdi, deputy head of the Foreign Department of the MSZMP Central Committee, confirmed at the meeting of the PPF Budapest Committee held in Budapest on 10 May, Hungary has had a restrained policy concerning the fate of the Hungarians living beyond our border in recent decades. Therefore, the current backbone of our society—the generation between 25-40 of age—lacks historical knowledge about the areas whose Hungarian inhabitants became citizens of a foreign country not of their own free will. Csaba Tabajdi pointed out that every nation is striving to preserve its characteristics; in short, we Hungarians, too, are also creators of and participants in some sort of ethnic renaissance nowadays. In areas where this exists, the national minority issue has become an important part of the bilateral relations between the countries in question. He also mentioned in this respect the Hungarian-Yugoslav, Hungarian-Soviet, and the Hungarian-CSSR agreements that are developing in a favorable direction. At the same time, Csaba Tabajdi said the

following: "The situation of Hungarians living in Romania—education, historical reality, preservation of traditions, and so on—is constantly deteriorating. It seems that in this respect, Romanian policy has been consistent, particularly in recent years. At a meeting of Central Committee secretaries held 1 year ago, we submitted a 21-point proposal package to the RCP, including, development of cooperation, new bus and railway lines between the two countries, undisturbed border crossing, environmental cooperation, mother-tongue instruction for Hungarian national minorities, and so on. We have not received genuine answers to these proposals to this very day. We continue to make unchanged efforts to implement these proposals. Of course, we are ready to discuss the proposals from the Romanian side too, if they come up with some."

Csaba Tabajdi also drew the attention to the fact that hoping for closer contacts with the Hungarians living abroad, a national program would be necessary, a program that would reduce the prejudices of the nations living in the Danube valley, and subsequently, it would also reduce the often extremist manifestations of the public opinion in these matters.

Budapest Statistics [subhead]

It is true that along with the support and understanding of the majority of our population, there are also people who expressed their worries as consumers on our economic difficulties. The situation presented to the PPF committee by the representative of the Public Affairs Department of the Budapest Municipal Council gives these people a realistic picture too. Some 10,600 jobs were offered to the 2,600 Romanian citizens who have turned to us so far, and the majority of these jobs included accommodation in workers hostels.

"Not apartments"—the representative stressed—"because 65,000 people are waiting for housing in Budapest. To sum it up, I can say that the people who intend to settle in Hungary have not caused us problems so far."

Csaba Tabajdi told MAGYAR HIRLAP that resettling the Hungarians, Romanians, and Germans of Romania in Hungary is no solution because equal rights and adequate human life should be ensured in their homeland. However, we will not send back anyone who is already here. Of course, if the number increases, we will help them only in accordance with the capacity for burden of the Hungarian society and economy.

"By increasing our activity and following the examples of Oszkar Jaszi, Istvan Bibo, Laszlo Nemeth, and Gyula Illyes, [Hungarian cultural and artistic figures] we will take greater responsibility than before for the Hungarians living beyond our borders and for all the Hungarians of the world. Our efforts will be directed to making sure that the Hungarians living in neighboring countries find individual, community, and human prosperity on the land of their forefathers. Since Hungary is unable to achieve this by itself, therefore it counts on understanding support from the entire Hungarian nation and from every Hungarian in the world."

Cooperation Trends With CSSR Analyzed

AU1305080088 Budapest NEPSZASVA in Hungarian 6 May 88 p 4

[Osvath-attributed report on press conference held at the CSSR Embassy in Budapest on 5 May by Trade Attache Jaroslav Charamza: "Greater Enterprise Independence, Direct Relations Between Partners—Press Conference on Hungarian-CSSR Trade Relations and on Economic Management"]

[Text] Jaroslav Charamza, trade attache at the CSSR Embassy in Budapest said at a press conference he gave on 5 May that in 1988 the CSSR is also counting on expanding bilateral relations, primarily in the area of exchange of consumer articles, and on increasing the number of cooperative production ventures.

In 1987 Hungarian-CSSR turnover exceeded R1.7 billion; within this, Hungary's surplus balance decreased to one-third [sentence as published]. Although the 1988 protocol on the turnover of goods takes into account only a 1-percent increase in turnover, and so far only 70-80 percent of the framework agreement has been fulfilled through concrete export transactions, the Czechoslovak officials are confident that the increase in turnover will be larger. In addition, the staff of the trade section at the embassy have made a socialist commitment to increase the turnover. Since the beginning of 1988, the CSSR has accumulated a balance surplus amounting to r15 million, but this is expected to change when the tourism season starts. The establishment of mixed enterprises offers many opportunities; in spite of the fact that opportunities for closer and direct cooperation abound in many areas of the economy, only one such enterprise is functioning at present. One such prospective area is the production of private vehicles, where—despite government-level talks—there is still a great lack of confidence between the industrial enterprises of the two countries and where no agreements have yet been concluded. In the opinion of the Czechoslovak officials, one reason for this is the fact that the Hungarians consider the spare parts which the Skoda factory offered to manufacture as obsolete, although there is a constant increase in the demand for Skoda cars on the Hungarian market. The CSSR is not able to develop its production capacities on its own; as a result, it would be necessary for the Hungarian vehicle industry to participate in establishing the necessary conditions to satisfy this increased demand.

The program of economic reorganization that has begun in the CSSR also provides many opportunities to widen cooperation. Detailed information on this program was given in the next part of the press conference. The hosts said that changing the system of economic management

basically aims at greatly increasing the efficiency of the work done by society and, parallel to this, at developing the standard of living. A fundamental change is necessary in the way in which scientific and technological achievements are exploited, and in order to use raw material and manpower resources more efficiently and improve quality. The comprehensive reorganization of the economic system and the various reform measures are being implemented gradually and, according to Czechoslovak plans, this work will be concluded in 1991. Certain measures will be implemented earlier than planned. Thus, for example, the entrepreneurial law is expected to be enacted as early as July 1988. This law will contribute to increasing the enterprises' sphere of authority and their responsibility, and to widening the scope of their independence as much as possible. Eliminating monopoly situations and establishing the necessary conditions for competition are among the new goals of the economic management in the CSSR. The enterprises will be able to decide in a relatively independent manner on how they use their profits and they will be authorized to cooperate directly with domestic and foreign firms. As part of the reform process, the activity of cooperatives will be extended and private ventures will also play a role in certain areas.

The Czechoslovak officials stressed the following: "In addition to all these things, in the new system of economic management, we will also continue to make use of the advantages inherent in central management, and in the uniform state plans which determine the development of the economy and society."

Agreement With Cuba on Farming Equipment

LD1105211588 Budapest MTI in English
1720 GMT 11 May 88

[Text] Havana, May 11 (MTI)—The Hungarian-Cuban Inter-Governmental Agreement on Hungarian participation in the cultivation and processing of citrus varieties until the year 1990, was signed in Cuba. The Hungarian side is to deliver machines and installations, and the Cuban side an annual average 20,000 tons of fresh fruit and processed products.

The agreement is the result of talks which Lajos Berenyi, vice-president of the National Planning Office and vice-president of the Hungarian Section of the Hungarian-Cuban Economic and Technical and Scientific Cooperation Committee, held in Havana from May 5, to 11, 1988. Lajos Berenyi held talks with Gonzalez Fransez, vice-president of the Central Planning Board of Cuba, on preparations for the coordination of the national economic plans for the years 1991-1995, and with Raul Donas, vice-president of the Cuban section of the Inter-Governmental Committee, on timely issues of bilateral economic relations.

During his stay in Cuba, Lajos Berenyi met Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice-president of the Council of Ministers and Cuban co-chairman of the inter-governmental committee. He also held talks with Deputy Prime Minister Jose A. Lopez Moreno, president of the Cuban Central Planning Board.

Peace Council Head Speaks in Vienna

LD1105023788 Budapest MTI in English
2005 GMT 10 May 88

[Text] Vienna, May 10 (MTI)—Leading representatives of the Hungarian peace movement, led by Miklos Barabas, general secretary of the Hungarian Peace Council, held a press conference on Tuesday in Vienna, on the activity of the Hungarian peace movement, and its role in the Helsinki process.

As introduction, Miklos Barabas said that the peace movement is becoming more vigorous in Hungary, due to the growing interest and activity of the local peace groups and, particularly, of young people. It offers increasing opportunities to its participants for self-organizaiton and self-expression. With respect to the internal life of the country, the movement unanimously supports the reforms, in the international field it supports detente, in the further intensification of which the believers of peace fulfil an irreplaceable mission throughout the world. One of the main directions of the activity of the Hungarian peace movement is to promote the Helsinki process. In this spirit it recently initiated the setting up of an independent international foundation which encourages the development of direct, personal relations between the citizens of the various countries. The Hungarian Peace Council is to organize an extensive international meeting in November for representatives of the peace movements that are active in the 35 signatory countries of the Helsinki Final Act, to discuss what public opinion can do to intensify the process of security and cooperation in Europe.

In answer to questions of journalists, the general secretary stressed that Hungary strives to fulfil its obligations accepted in the Helsinki Final Act also with respect to human rights. The measures introduced at the beginning of the year to facilitate foreign travel attest this. There are further tasks in the enforcement of human rights, but the Hungarian practice created in this field has received favourable international evaluation everywhere, including the Vienna follow-up meeting. Naturally, the Hungarian peace movement fully supports the national and international efforts aimed at the increased respect of human rights, including the rights which concern the national minorities of the individual countries, thus the Hungarian minority population of Romania.

Also in answer to questions, Miklos Barabas stressed that the Hungarian people are directly interested in the creation of a Europe free of military blocks. The Hungarian peace movement takes a stand for this, and for the withdrawal of foreign troops from all European countries. He said that in our days, the views of the movement and the government do not always necessarily

coincide in all issues, and he mentioned as example that the Hungarian Peace Council did not agree with last December's decision referring to increasing the defence costs. The general secretary of the Hungarian Peace Council, similarly to the competent Hungarian Government organs, is currently carefully examining the possibilities of introducing the alternative military service.

Further Report

AU1105092188 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 11 May 88 p 4

[Text] Vienna—As a result of the Hungarian reform process, the activities and the attitude of the Hungarian Peace Council are also changing, the general secretary of this organization said at a news conference in Vienna yesterday.

"The main characteristic feature of our peace work is more intensive work within the country. Previously, our work focused on international issues," Miklos Barabas said and pointed out that differences in opinion with the Hungarian Government have also developed. Thus, the Peace Council addressed a complaint to the premier when the 1988 budget was worked out, because the military budget was relatively high at a time when, due to economic problems, it was impossible to fully meet the requirements in the fields of education, health, and science. Unfortunately, the Peace Council has not been able to prevail in this question, Barabas noted.

The issue of conscientious objection must be solved in the near future, Barabas said. It would "not be surprising," if a corresponding law were to be passed by the end of this year. However, there are still discussions about whether there should be unarmed service in the Army or civilian service. It is also still unclear whether conscientious objection is to be permitted only for religious reasons or for all reasons of conscience in general.

Barabas criticized the activities of the World Peace Council and said that they have to be "brought up to date," because they are too rigid and not active enough. In conclusion Barabas announced that an international peace forum will be held in November. This forum will be open to all peace forces from capitalist and socialist countries.

[Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 11 May on page 2 carries a 150-word report on the same topic noting that Barabas "called for the withdrawal of foreign troops from all European countries."]

Grosz Attends Academy of Sciences Meeting

LD1605152788 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] We begin our reports with an account of the annual general meeting of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Miklos Tarjan and Karoly Eke report.

The 148th annual meeting of the Academy was opened at 0900 by Ivan T. Berend, the chairman of the Academy. In his opening speech the chairman referred to the outstanding research results of the past year, including the anti-herpes medicine which is already available at the pharmacists—a discovery of the Central Chemical Research Institute—and spoke also about the new types of wheat developed at Martonvasar, which are grown in Turkey on an area as large as those in Hungary. Ivan T. Berend then went on to speak about the need to develop science and higher education.

The gold medal of the Academy was presented this year to Academician Ernoe Ungor, the head of the chemistry department of the Budapest Technical University, for his internationally ourstanding results and his teaching work over nearly 4 decades. Then 11 Academy prizes were presented to individual researchers and research collectives.

Premier Karoly Grosz, member of the Politburo, also participated in the session. We shall now give an excerpt from his speech.

[Begin Grosz recording] Regarding the overall development of research, we shall coordinate our short-term measures, with economic constraints, with the demands for a long-term solution. An element of this, which has the significance of a principle, is that in support for science we shall stop the general restrictions. Our miniman goal is by 1989 to ensure that state support for the development of research remains at the same level in real terms of the resources devoted to this end; and, if possible to increase this support in line with the increase in the national income. Overall, while invigorating the economy during the Eighth 5-Year Plan, we want for the resources devoted to research and development, including the state subsidies, to increase perceptibly in order to lay the basis for more ambitious plans.

At the same time, let me note that I understand your momentary impatience. But I, myself, do not regard the temporary tensions resulting from the need for time because of the material and intellectual reorientation as a discrepancy between words and deeds.

Esteemed General Assembly, our aim—the methods, means, and forms of achieving which are beginning to take shape—is to develop a relationship of real partnership with the help of various elements of the political system while respecting independence. In our work we are willing to conduct a dialogue with every member of society who respects our constitutional order; we are willing to examine their creative initiatives and to cooperate with them.

We also want to renew our relations with the social organizations. We do not merely ask for their views; we also require them to take the initiative, to work out independent alternative recommendations. We wish to

pay great attention to the scientific basis of our decisions. We have begun to develop a system of scientific advisory bodies. As one of the first steps, we recently created the advisory body of the Council of Ministers, on the intellectual foundations of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. I ask you to help its work with your suggestions and initiatives. The government greatly needs opinions which are formulated by people who are concerned not with the interests of institutions but who decisively represent their own scientific convictions. [end recording]

Leaders' Public Appearances 5-8 May

AU1305144688

[Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian from 6 to 9 May reports on the public appearance of the following leaders (date and page number of each report given in parentheses):

Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of trade, and Miklos Nemeth, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, participated in a meeting with enterprise managers on the topical issues of trade policy organized by the Ministry of Trade for the first time among wider groups of managers, on 6 May; place not given. (7 May, p 4)

Peter Medgyessy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, awarded the title of "Outstanding Cooperative" to Mrs Jozsef Tari, chairman of the Clothing and Handicraft Cooperative at Szarvas on 6 May. (7 May, p 4)

Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of trade, awarded the title of "Outstanding Enterprise" to Imre Gellai, general manager of the Danubius Hotel and Sanatorium Enterprise at the Budapest Hilton Hotel on 5 May. (6 May, p 4) He received Egon Padovan, member of the SFRY FEC and co-chairman of the Hungarian-SFRY Committee on Economic Cooperation, on 6 May; place not given. (7 May, p 5) He also received a delegation of the World Business Council headed by George Sheldon, its president, on 7 May; place not given. (9 May, p 4)

Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo and minister of environmental protection and water management, received Gyorgy Soros, U.S. businessman and chairman of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences-Soros Foundation Committee on 5 May; place not given. (6 May, p 4) He participated in a national students' conference on ecology held at a KISZ school in the Csanyik Valley near Miskolc on 6 May. (7 May, p 4) He also participated in a 2-day national conference on health and environmental protection which was organized by the Medical and Health Workers Trade Union, the Ministry of Social Welfare and Health, and the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Water Affairs, at Miskolc on 7 May. (9 May, p 4)

Janos Berecz, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, participated on 5 May in a reception given by Boris Stukalin, Soviet ambassador in Budapest, at the USSR Embassy on the occasion of the Soviet Press Day. (6 May, p 4)

Csaba Hamori, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of KISZ, attended an informal conference of young National Assembly deputies held at the KISZ Central Committee headquarters in Budapest on 5 May. (5 May, p 4)

Istvan Horvath, minister of interior, awarded a challenge flag in acknowledgement of outstanding public work to Peter Jakli, chairman of the Paks City Council, in Paks on 6 May. (7 May, p 5)

Further Reports, Commentary on Work Stoppages

Solidarity, Strike Leaders Released

LD1605193388 Hamburg DPA in German 1847 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—In Krakow on Monday, the last leaders of the strike in the Nowa Huta steel works, who were arrested in the police action to end the strike on 5 May, were released. Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak has thus kept his promise made to mediator Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki before the end of the strike in the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk.

In Warsaw, the Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz, has been released. He had been sentenced by a misdemeanour court on 7 May to 6 weeks arrest [sechs wochen arrest] for allegedly passing on false information to Western correspondents. The Solidarity leader Bogdan Lis is still in custody in Gdansk. He was sentenced to 3 months imprisonment. Four Solidarity supporters, who called the strike at the 'Dolmel' works, are still in custody in Wroclaw.

Solidarity circles have reported that the chairman of the banned trade union, Lech Walesa, met on Sunday the Nowa Huta strike leaders, Andrzej Szewczuwaniec and Stanislaw Handzlik, who escaped arrest in the police action. At this conference, in which Wladyslaw Frasyniuk from Wroclaw and the advisers Adam Michnik and Bogdan Boruszewicz took part, the course of the strikes and the current situation were discussed. In Warsaw, Premier Zbigniew Messner spoke with the directors of the works where the strikes took place—the Nowa Huta steel works and the shipyard in Gdansk—about the financial consequences of the strike.

Urban Interviewed on Strikes, Economy

PM1605145288 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 12 May 88 p 13

[Telephone interview with Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban by Andrea Tarquini; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Rome—[Introductory passage omitted] [Tarquini] Mr Urban, what ended the strike? Did you negotiate? Did you promise concessions or threaten police intervention?

[Urban] The workers left the shipyards on their own initiative, unconditionally and without signing any understandings. I believe that the bishop of Gdansk and Consultative Council member Sila Nowicki encouraged this decision. The authorities did not make any offers, nor did they threaten intervention by the forces of law and order. On the contrary, at 1400 hours yesterday, in reply to a question from the American ABC television network, I ruled out any police intervention. Between ourselves, I believe that this public statement partly convinced the strikers to leave the shipyards. No official representatives conducted negotiations or recognized the strike committee.

[Tarquini] Do you believe you have scored a tactical victory? How long will the social peace last, in view of the pressing economic crisis?

[Urban] It is not a victory for the authorities. It is a victory for reason and moderation within Polish society. The strike received minimal support from a minimal sector of a minimal number of workers. I cannot say how long the social peace will last. Be that as it may, it is an episode that serves as a lesson to our political adversaries, who tried to exploit these economic strikes by imparting a political character to them: Society did not support them.

[Tarquini] The opposition accuses you of refusing to engage in a dialogue, whereas the Sandinists are negotiating with the contras and the USSR is withdrawing from Kabul. How do you reply to that?

[Urban] I object to such comparisons—comparisons with countries in which civil war is still in progress. Our conflicts are normal conflicts of interests or aspirations within a society in which there is no war. Polish laws envisage the right to strike. However, they require a prior mediation process. Wildcat strikes that circumvent this procedure are not considered legal. We did initiate a dialogue with the strikers and we are still willing to engage in a dialogue with the workers, but a sit-in strike is not a suitable basis for a dialogue. On 30 April Deputy Prime Minister Sadowski invited Lech Walesa, among others, to participate in an extended debate on the outlook for Poland's economic development and on ways of implementing the reforms. The response was an illegal strike.

[Tarquini] Now that the strike is over, what will be the fate of Solidarity leaders Janusz Onyszkiewicz and Bogdan Lis, found guilty of "illegal agitation," and of the workers arrested following the blitz at Nowa Huta?

[Urban] As the government's representative, I cannot speak on behalf of the judiciary, which is independent of the government. All I can say is that our policy in this regard will be in total contrast to a policy of repression.

[Tarquini] Even after the special laws?

[Urban] Strikes are not possible against this law because it does not affect any workers' rights. This law is not against strikes in general but does envisage the possibility of banning strikes that conflict with the government's right to use its powers.

[Tarquini] How will you deal with the dissatisfaction with the economic crisis?

[Urban] The dissatisfaction continues and will continue to exist but we do not believe it will cause any major social upheavals in the future. In any case it is normal for there to be a certain number of social conflicts. In Italy there are an average of 12 strikes a day.

[Tarquini] But a blitz such as that carried out in Nowa Huta is unimaginable in Italy....

[Urban] I do not know the Italians, but the police have intervened violently against strikers in many Western countries, including Britain, for instance. There were two reasons for the intervention in Nowa Huta. The first is that most workers wanted to return to work. Furthermore, a prolonged strike at the steelworks would have halted production in many other factories. From the economic viewpoint the situation there had become intolerable. Contrary to reports in the Western press, it all took place without the use of force, without tear gas or nightsticks or whatever else was said. (Independent sources spoke of 40 strikers hurt in the action, some seriously—LA REPUBBLICA editor's note)

[Tarquini] Why did you use the police in Nowa Huta but not in Gdansk?

[Urban] A good government does not need intermediaries between itself and society. We want to increase society's confidence by managing power through democratic mechanisms; we do not want a situation in which society and government are separated and intermediaries shuttle between them. Be that as it may, we believe that the church's role deserves recognition.

[Tarquini] Let us move on to the economic crisis. Many observers—including some close to the government—believe it will be difficult to resolve.

[Urban] I do not consider the economic situation tragic. During May it has deteriorated because pay rises have exceeded all reasonable limits, which increases inflation levels beyond our forecasts. However, we will respond by stepping up the economic reform.

[Tarquini] The special powers enhance centralist dirigisme, however. Would it not be better to combat the economic crisis by granting more leeway to private enterprise?

[Urban] These special powers do not mean in the least that the government has greater powers in managing the economy. They are designed simply to facilitate the practical implementation of the economic reform against those opposing it or holding it up. We want an expansion of the private sector but in Poland this is not a method for the overall improvement of the economy because it has no substantial influence. What we want is not to restore capitalism but to build a kind of socialism in which the private sector's role is not crucial but supporting.

[Tarquini] How often did you consult the USSR during the crisis? When will Gorbachev visit Warsaw?

[Urban] The Polish authorities have not consulted any Soviet authorities recently. We expect an official visit by Mikhail Gorbachev near the middle of the year. I am not authorized to reveal the official date of the visit, however.

Team To Analyze Nowa Huta, Gdansk Finances

LD1605185388 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 May 88

[Excerpts] The government presidium at today's session heard a report on the activities of the committee of experts on national education. [passage omitted]

A team under the supervision of Deputy Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski was appointed by the government Presidium to carry out a detailed analysis of the financial situation of the Lenin Steelworks and the Gdansk shipyard against the background of the general development perspectives of the steel and shipbuilding industires in Poland. The analysis will allow for the specification of systemic principles for the further functioning of the plants and the industries—important for the national economy—in the conditions of the economic reform.

Gdansk Party Views Disturbances

LD1605223488 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] The social and political situation on the coast was evaluated by the plenum of the Gdansk Voivodship party committee, the reasons for and the progress of the tensions and disturbances [niepokoje] which arose against the backdrop of concerns for the living conditions and expectations of the faster and more visible effects of the economic reform were analyzed. It was stressed that the implementation of the social and economic tasks and aims in the last year and in the first quarter of this year took place in worse conditions than envisaged.

'Propaganda Subversion' Analyzed

AU1705080188 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 May 88 p 5

[Zygmunt Slomkowski commentary: "What We Have Learned Over the Past Two Weeks—The Mechanism of Propaganda and Propaganda Subversion"]

[Text] "Psychological warfare: the planned application of propaganda and other action to influence the opinions, emotions, attitudes, and conduct of hostile, neutral, or friendly groups outside a country in such a way as to support the policies and objectives of a nation or group of nations." (Dictionary of U.S. Army Terms, Department of the Army). [Source given in English]

"Unrest, instability, and tension in Eastern Europe serves the security interests of the United States." (1980 report by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives).

Once again, Poland has appeared on the pages of all Western media as a country that is unstable, uncertain of its future, torn by internal strife, and in danger of incalculable consequences; a country with economic and political uncertainty. These media have created the impression that half of Poland is on strike and that the other half will be on strike tomorrow. They have presented facts that never occurred and printed opinions that are far removed from the opinions and aspirations of the Poles.

The average citizen in the West has been unable to compare all this manipulation with information because he has been unable to hear the opinions of representatives of the Polish authorities or of Polish citizens with minds of their own, because these views were either not presented at all or done so in a distorted manner.

A monopoly over information on what was happening in Poland is in the hands of people calling themselves "opponents of the regime" or "objective Western correspondents." How far this is from the "pluralism" which enjoys such esteem among Western politicians and propaganda-makers, people who then teach others how this pluralism is meant to look.

As a result, most citizens of the capitalist world have been deceived and have had no real information about Poland. One could ask: In whose interests is it to deceive one's own citizens? A reply is provided by the above two quotations from authoritative American sources. For the Western press has been subject to manipulation by powerful conservative forces in Western countries, bent on destabilizing Poland to consolidate their own domestic and foreign position.

A Polish citizen who either was on strike or supported these strikes does not realize how his frustration or justified concern for his standard of living have been manipulated. A hard-working Pole who favors social calm and political and economic reforms in Poland has a right to know what propaganda mechanisms are in force in NATO politics to turn Poland into a tool of the United States and some of its allies.

We have been the target of psychological warfare involving the use of classical methods of deceit and manipulation of information.

The main role, of course, was played by specialized institutions specially created for these tasks, among which pride of place is occupied by US radio stations, with the aid of some correspondents in Warsaw. An analysis of the the content and paths of propaganda activity by the Polish-language radio stations, as well as by some Western agencies, papers, and persons in Poland who control organization or convey instructions, indicates a clear similarity of tactics which may be divided into two time periods.

In the first, longer period, the clear aim was to create in Poland an atmosphere of tension and the illusion that the country has begun to tremble to the core, and that whoever joins in this "trembling" will be doing the best possible thing.

Two streams of information are being used to create an atmosphere of tension. One of them is the call to strike or go on strike alert, or undertake other forms of protest which disrupt normal life. The second stream involves cramming telex messages, papers, and broadcasts with news about strikes and other tension. Single, isolated facts have been presented as a wider phenomenon, and announcements that people from outside the factories would join in the strikes have been presented as a fait accompli.

For example, on 27 April, Radio Free Europe broadcast a Walesa appeal to support the illegal strike by a part of the workforce in the Nowa Huta combine. The appeal said: "Solidarity renders its full support for activity that is in defense of the standard of living, and calls on all social forces in the country to undertake common action in order to exert pressure on the authorities."

Radio Free Europe also said where major strikes were to occur. It not only issued instructions, but also built the psychological foundation for activity. In order to add even greater color to the situation, Voice of America said on the same day: "The situation is getting hotter, and anything can happen."

The Parisian RFI [Paris International Service] copied this by saying: "In the present situation, the population has no prospects, and all it can do is put up resistance. Therefore, it is very probable that the strikes will spread."

As if acting on orders, THE NEW YORK TIMES Warsaw correspondent sent the following dispatch, and I quote from Voice of America: "Representatives are telling the union that they are ready to call a general strike on Friday."

And yet reality, despite its complexity, was different. Time went by and not much of what had been announced or instructed took place. On 29 April, facts clearly began to be manufactured, for they did not conform to reality.

The West German DLF broadcast a BERLINER MORGENPOST commentary: "Dark clouds are gathering over Poland." Voice of America said: "A wave of social unrest in Poland is threatening to engulf more and more people. More factories joined the strike on Friday, and others went on strike alert." RFI: "The whole country has been gripped by a mobilization to strike."

DLF again: "Support for the strikers is increasing." Radio Free Europe: "According to Western agencies, the steelworkers have received expressions of support from other plants, which have declared a readiness to strike."

What is the picture that was presented to public opinion? A picture of the whole of Poland on strike or ready to stop work. This canceled out the reality, in which the whole of Poland was working.

How was the mechanism meant to work? Simple. If everything was normal in a place called X, the authors of these provocative reports hoped that someone would be "daring" enough to set off an avalanche. Catchy slogans were coined, times and places were announced, and there were even strike organizers ready to enter factories.

Why were such resources gathered for this psychological war? A definitive answer is provided by none other than the head of Radio Free Europe's Polish section, Jan Nowak, who is now U.S. National Security Council adviser. At an internal meeting of Radio Free Europe employees, he said, and I quote TRYBUNA LUDU: "Radio Free Europe ought to be and is the mouthpiece of the opposition in Poland. I am convinced Radio Free Europe's mission is more important than ever before. It is the conveyor belt connecting the opposition, consisting of maybe 70,000 or maybe 300,000 persons, to the rest of the Polish population. I know that the opposition has a limited range. Very many people have access to it only by listening to the radio. Yes, Radio Free Europe's mission is exceedingly important, and may become even more so. This station's task and mission continues to be absolutely strategic."

Why strategic? It is enough to remember who finances this "mouthpiece" and what country its political leadership is in, as well as the fact that its instructions are issued by an adviser of a key political-strategic institution of this country. All one can add is that this same Jan Nowak has clearly said that the ruling circles include people who admit that the worse it is in Poland, the better it is for American politics.

I am quoting Nowak's views because they permit a better understanding of the purpose and tactics involved in the second stage of the anti-Polish propaganda, commenced following the collapse of the Nowa Huta conflict and when it was increasingly obvious that preliminary expectations had failed and that only a minority group of dockers from Gdansk was left.

It has become clear that this body of people is to be increased. This purpose has guided some of the actions by the organizers of the unrest in colleges. News agencies announced the dates and times of rallies and demonstrations in advance. The campaign to "rescue" the striking dockers reached its zenith on 9 May, when the tactics to stimulate unrest showed signs of wear. Therefore, there were attempts to repair them.

Still on 8 May, Radio Free Europe broadcast an appeal by Michnik for support to the striking dockers in Gdansk. A student rally in sympathy with the dockers was announced for 9 May, with the exact time and place given. Radio Free Europe instructed that buses, trams, and trains in Gdansk should stop running that day.

That evening, to raise the temperature, RFI said: "According to the head of AFP's Warsaw bureau, J.E. Barbier, intervention by the peacekeeping forces against the Lenin Shipyard strikers seems inevitable." RFI also quoted agency news whereby it seemed very probable that the Motorized Civic Militia [ZOMO] would attack the strikers on Sunday night.

This is gross provocation. However, nothing did happen at night, nor were there any Solidarity actions. That is why the tactic of creating unrest was continued. Citing press agencies, Radio Free Europe announced on 9 May at 1300: The Ursus plant went on strike in the morning in solidarity with Gdansk. At 1510 it reported: The entire Ursus plant became still at 0915. At 1600 Radio Free Europe reported that thousands of workers, or a thousand of workers, went on strike, citing PAP that 70 workers went on strike.

Soon afterward that station broadcast various statements: "A wave of strikes continues to roll over the country," adding as a flash that the second shift went on strike in Ursus, that Gdansk people rejoiced, that many shipyard workers went back to the shipyards to continue the strike, and that were are already 1,500 strikers.

This is what the false information about Ursus was supposed to produce with the help of the Western press agencies.

DPA reported: Hunger strike will be held by 220 Ursus workers; students protest in Lublin; a rally will be held on Tuesday at 1300, and no one should get this wrong; if no strike decision is made, a special group will occupy the university in any case.

Other agencies were not far behind. RFI reported at 1830 that the entire Ursus plant went off work at 0915 and that a rally decided to call a strike. Radio Canada reported at 1700: The wave of unrest in the Polish labor world has now reached Warsaw. About 80 percent of all Ursus workers went on strike. Radio Free Europe reported at 1900: The illegal Solidarity organization appealed for nationwide action to support Gdansk.

So first we had a false press agency report about the Ursus plant and then an appeal for "nationwide action...." This was psychological warfare shored up by "analyses" of Poland on the brink of disaster, of the ineffectiveness of reforms since the government does not want any reforms, and so on, and so forth.

Under the pretext of information activities, sections of the Western press and some Western correspondents in Poland shared in distorting the truth and organizing unrest, as if realizing verbatim the aforementioned document issued by the House of Representatives and the definition of psychological warfare. This was disinformation that could serve as an example of "black propaganda" in all schools of journalism.

For Poles this is yet another lesson in how representatives of the Western mass media treat their information and journalistic freedom in Poland.

These observations are results of the study of an enormous number of reports on Poland, but not of all reports in the past few days. There have been many attempts at honest appraisals and at discarding political-ideological prejudices, sympathies, and aversion, but I leave this alone because a week ago I myself wrote about such attempts. Besides we have devoted much space to them in the past few days. Nevertheless, I take note of these attempts now, to stress that even if one dislikes our system and authorities and is body and soul with those who sow unrest, one can still be honest toward oneself and toward one's listeners and readers and one can refuse to be drawn into a dirty game.

Of course, this does not apply to the institutions whose profession is subversion. They have to follow the instructions mentioned at the beginning of this article. And if anyone has had any doubts, they have been dissipated by Jan Nowak, who thus answered the question whether in certain situations one should criticize the opposition: The court consists of the judge, the prosecutor, and the defending counsel. Radio Free Europe has to be a defending counsel and not a neutral judge, still less a prosecutor.

So now we know who cooperates with whom to harm Poland.

Effects of Steel Strike on Industry

AU1605194088 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 May 88 P 3

["dik"-signed report: "The Nowa Huta Combine Is Threatening the Cooperation Chain"]

[Text] The strike being staged by part of the work forces at the metallurgical combine in Nowa Huta is already having repercussions for many other factories. It is true that we have an antitrust law, but it is a fact that the combine is still a monopoly producer of many commodities, and there is starting to be a serious shortage of many of them.

The threat to the production of the Fiat 126 at the Compact Car Factories in Bielsko-Biala and Tychy is growing every day.

As the factory's deputy director, Jerzy Siemanowski, told us, automobile bodies are still being pressed thanks to there being some reserves of sheet metal, but these are being rapidly exhausted.

Jerzy Siemanowski said: "I have got a copy of a telex message lying in front of me on my desk that has been sent by a factory that we cooperate with—the Electrotechnical Engine Plant in Swidnice—which says that the plant has not received the cold-rolled strips that it needs for the production of alternators for the entire engine industry, and that it has already suspended the fitting of alternators in compact automobiles and that it will also shortly stop doing so for the Automobile Factory in Warsaw and the 'Ursus' Mechanical Plant."

"It is just a matter of hours before we begin to painfully feel the effects of the shortage of raw and other materials for the production of bicycles and motorcycles," says Zbigniew Wieckowski, technical director of the "Romet" factory in Bydgoszcz.

"So far, we have not received the 20 tonnes of 0.6-millimeter sheet metal that we were told we would get for the second quarter of this year. We use it to make chain guards for bicycles. We have also not got the 70 tonnes of sheet metal used to make gasoline tanks for motorcycles.

"The reports that 'Romet' is receiving from Slask and Zaglebie are not encouraging. The 'Marian Buczek' Steelworks in Sosnowiec, which is the main supplier of tubes for bicycle factories, depends on Nowa Huta for as much as 80 percent of its raw materials. If the partner in Sosnowiec lets us down, there will be a shortage of materials for manufacturing frames, forks, and connecting elements."

Other plants with which the Bydgoszcz enterprise cooperates—the "Florian" steelworks in Swietochlowice and the "Cedlera" steelworks—are in a similar position.

"Stocks of 5-millimeter hot-rolled plate are almost used up," explains Czeslaw Lorenc, head of the supplies department of the "Autosan" bus factory in Sanock. "If the Lenin Steelworks does not resume deliveries, production at our Zaslaw trailer plant will come to a halt in 2 days' time."

He adds: "We only have enough stocks of closed, cold-rolled sheet-metal sections to last 6 days. These are welded together to create the basic structure of a bus, and other parts are then added to it. Thus, it is the first stage in the production process.

"In addition, we do not have the technical means to make the sections ourselves. However, we are receiving them (being the only recipient in the country) from the Lenin Steelworks' affiliated metallurgical processing plant in Bochnia, where production has also come to a

halt because of a shortage of cold-rolled metal strips from Nowa Huta. Therefore, there is a danger that we will have to stop assembling buses."

"There will undoubtedly be a whole gathering of customers at Nowa Huta trying to negotiate something on the deliveries that are behind schedule," said Jan Ciasinski, deputy director for supplies and cooperation at the automobile factory, as he left for Nowa Huta early on Tuesday morning.

"The automobile factory's reserves of sheet metal have been dwindling day by day since production of sheet metal was halted because of the steelworkers' strike. We have enough material for automobile bodies to keep going at least another 30 days. But there are limited deliveries of so-called deep-drawing sheet, which is used, for example, for the manufacture of oil pans, and there is barely enough to keep production going for another few days."

"The factory is not waiting passively to see how events develop. Teams of specialists, working in close agreement with the enterprises with which we cooperate, are analyzing the ongoing situation and are utilizing all available stocks of materials, and they are also in touch with other domestic and foreign manufacturers of the sheet metal that is needed. We would have had to halt production, were it not for timely additional orders placed with, among others, Western firms after the appropriate steps had been taken."

The director adds: "We are not that concerned about whether the Western firms will meet deadlines, but what worries us are the costs of such a sudden operation. It will entail economic and social costs, because the additional imports will have to be paid for with foreign currency, which we will have to get by increasing exports of vehicles that the domestic market is waiting for."

"The Lenin Steelworks is one of our many suppliers. The sheet metal that we get from there does not account for a particularly large part of the materials that we use," says Andrzej Chmielewski, chief director of the "Bumar-Warynski" Excavator and Hydraulics Plant in Warsaw.

"However, this does not mean that we can relax and sit back. If this production stoppage continues, it will eventually also affect us. This is because, among other things, we will have a greater need to buy products from the other steelworks that sell to us, and problems connected with maintaining stocks of steel will increase. I do not even want to imagine what will happen if we are unable to fulfill contracts, including foreign ones, and exports account for 40 percent of our sales. A large part of our exports go to the Soviet Union, which is awaiting machinery from our heavy construction industry in exchange for, among other things, supplies of iron ore for steelworks. Thus, with time, the current situation may backfire on the steelworkers themselves, because there will be nothing with which to pay for iron ore.

Text of Special Powers Law Published

AU1605193088 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 May 88 p 3

[Text] PAP—The law of 11 May 1988 on special powers granted to the Council of Ministers:

— In order to protect the living and working conditions of citizens; to effectively counter whatever hinders the realization of the economic reform, excessively boosts prices, and promotes inflation; to ensure the correct relationship between wages and productivity; and to create favorable conditions for the implementation of socioeconomic reforms, and, especially:

— To fully realize the second stage of economic reform;

— To restore economic balance, including the increased flow of consumer goods;

— To accelerate the restructuring of the economy;

— To accelerate the review of organizational structures and the certification of jobs;

— To promote economic initiatives, to facilitate competition, and to prevent monopolist practices;

— To increase the effectiveness of economic mechanisms, the following decisions are made:

Article 1. The Council of Ministers is hereby authorized to:

1) Order state enterprises, other state organizational units, and cooperative organizations to accelerate changes in their internal management system, to simplify organizational structures and rationalization of employment, to eliminate excessive employment, to reduce manpower, and to define conditions for fulfilling these orders;

2) Order and define special conditions for:

a) Dividing state enterprises so as to accelerate antimonopoly processes and to promote competition,

b) Merging state enterprises in order to better exploit their fixed assets and to increase their international competitiveness,

c) Eliminating state enterprises in order to improve economic effectiveness,

3) Change the founding body of a state enterprise so as to accelerate the decentralizing processes in the management of the national economy;

4) Define accelerated procedures for improving the economy and for declaring state enterprises bankrupt;

5) Dismiss or suspend state enterprise managers and heads of other organizational units for disregarding discipline in developing correct economic indexes with the help of objective evaluations, especially those that take into account the effectiveness and performance of these units in line with the economic reform principles;

6) Suspend managers of cooperatives in line with the provisions of item 5;

7) Ban the expenditure from the following funds so as to balance investments and supplies of materials:

a) Special funds, except the funds from society,

b) Funds created by state enterprises, other economic units, and cooperative and social organizations, except the social and housing funds,

c) Funds for specific purposes, including specific investments by economic units, especially the construction of administrative buildings and other premises,

8) Suspend or change for a period of time the principles of:

a) Fixing prices, profit margins, fees, and taxes,

b) Creating wage funds, while making allowances for factors in favor of supply;

Article 2. To prevent unjustified increases in prices and wages and to back activities aimed at creating money-market balance, the Council of Ministers may:

1) Prolong the period of frozen prices as stipulated by Article 13, paragraph 1, item 1 of the price law of 26 February 1982 (The Official Gazette, 1987, Issue 8, Position 52) and ban wage increases during this period;

2) Fix the range and principles of frozen prices and ban wage increases, while making allowances for the necessity to balance the market for the motivational function of wages;

Article 3. To improve economic balance and the price-income relationship, the Council of Ministers may impose countervailing taxation on legal persons and other organizational units;

Article 4.1. To create conditions for speedy and effective activity by the Council of Ministers when implementing its powers as defined by Articles 1-3 of this law, no notices will be taken of:

1) Conditions, principles, and procedures laid down in the rules of appropriate laws and in the acts issued on the strength of these laws;

2) Regulations on making decisions and normative legal acts;

Article 4.2. The views of the appropriate self-management bodies should be consulted when implementing the powers laid down in Article 5, Items 5 and 6;

Article 5. The Council of Ministers may entrust its chairman with implementing the powers referred to in this law;

Article 6. Collective disputes cannot be conducted about issues resulting from the realization of the powers defined in this law, unless such disputes are backed by the OPZZ, following the consultations with the appropriate national trade union organizations, or by the National Union of Farmers and Agricultural Circles and Organizations;

Article 7. At least every 3 months the Council of Ministers will present to the Sejm a report on the realization of special powers and on the results achieved;

Article 8. This law comes into force on the day of its promulgation and stays in force till 31 December 1988.

Signed: W. Jaruzelski, Chairman of the State Council; Z. Surowiec, Secretary of the State Council.

Rakowski 'Doubtful' on Wage, Price Freeze

LD1705031688 Warsaw PAP in English
2029 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Skierniewice, May 16—The Zyrardow-based "Stella" hosiery industry plant and the industrial textiles plant named after Marcin Kasprzak were visited today by PUWP CC Political Bureau member and Sejm Deputy Speaker Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, who met with the representatives of the crews of these and other work establishments in Zyrardow.

Asked whether the special powers for the government would not rule out the economic reform, Rakowski reminded his audience that there is no turning back from the assumptions of the reform since this would threaten with hard-to-foresee consequences. In this sense the law on the special powers does not rule out the system of work motivation, as well as the majority of specific economic solutions.

"On the one hand, it is intended to counteract potential negative economic phenomena, which may build up, in the form of the giving in by enterprise managements to pressure from their workforces on unjustifiably increasing the prices of their products with the aim of obtaining funds for wage increases.

"On the other hand—the special powers are to assist in the acceleration of changes in the economy, concordant with the reform, and which could not be settled for various reasons—mainly legislative ones. An example of this is the possibility of achieving the faster close down of an unprofitable enterprise or the elimination of redundant units," Rakowski said.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski, answering a question on the possibility of the introduction of a price and wage freeze said that the government was given such a power but it is doubtful whether it will want to use this power.

Rakowski also noted that the most effective method of arresting the unjustified fluctuation of employment was the so-called limited unemployment.

Government Presidium Holds Session

LD1605224788 Warsaw PAP in English
2056 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 16—The government Presidium today heard a report on the operation of the experts' committee for national education.

In the committee's assessment, despite the fact that state budget outlays for standard and higher education are not declining, an inhibition in development of these domains can be observed as a result of considerable growth in the current decade's educational needs.

In 1987, only 43 per cent of graduates of eight-year primary school continued education at secondary schools, while 10.2 per cent of secondary school graduates were recruited for university level studies out of every age group of 19-year-old youth. Between 1979 and 1987 the number of academic students dropped from nearly half a million to 330 thousands.

It is necessary to design a concept of restructuring the Polish educational system. The system must make provisions for the state's demand for highly qualified personnel capable of operating in the conditions of economic reform. The task was entrusted to the experts' committee for national education.

The work is focussed upon working out a structural and programmatic model, at development of the educational system's material basis and at long-term solutions to personnel problems in Polish education.

The government Presidium approved a governmental timetable of implementation of the resolution of the 10th United Peasants' Party Congress.

The tasks adopted for implementation include consolidation of the process of economic reforms, enhancement of structural transformations within the national economy towards improvement of management effectiveness and development of the food complex, issues of full utilization of productive potential of agriculture and fod economy as well as measures aimed at improvement of working and living conditions in the countryside.

The government Presidium acquainted itself with a report on fulfilment of tasks leading to an improvement in medicines and medical equipment supplies to the health care system.

The 1988 plan envisages operational completion of 16 medical investment projects which are to yield some 216.5 billion of production growth.

Total fulfilment of tasks provided for in the 1985 government programme will allow to increase the growth in production capacity of the pharmaceutical industry by Z86.2 billion.

The government Presidium acquainted itself with current conditions of the operation of the Gdansk shipyard and the Lenin steel mill at Nowa Huta.

Headed by Deputy Prime Minister Zdzislaw Sadowski, a team was appointed to make a detailed analysis of the two enterprises' financial situation in the light of general developmental prospects of Polish steel and shipbuilding industries.

The analysis will allow to define systemic principles for further operation in the conditions of economic reform of the two huge combines as well as of industries that are important to the national economy.

Council of Ministers 13 Mar Session

AU1605185588 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
14-15 May 88 pp 1, 3

[Text] PAP—The Government Press Office reports that the Council of Minister met on 13 May to examine a resolution on implementing the extraordinary powers and authority granted the government by the 11 May law.

The draft law, which contains the first package of activities, was submitted by Deputy Premier Zdislaw Sadowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers Committee for the Implementation of the Economic Reform.

The measures that it provides should help to, among other things:—improve supplies to the domestic market,—improve money-market equilibrium,—counter unwarranted price increases,—curb the so-called investment front and speed up investment processes that have already been begun.

Individual tax concessions affecting income and supernumerary pay awards, which are granted by the minister of finance, have been suspended for 1988. Complicated submissions concerning these matters will not be examined. However, preferential tax status will be maintained for the launching economic activity in cases in which the validity of this status expires before the end of this year.

In order to speed up the construction of housing, a ban will be imposed on beginning the construction of administrative and similar buildings by all units of the socialized and non-socialized economic sections, natural persons excepted. This ban will not apply to housing construction and its technical and social infrastructure; the expansion of the production of construction industry

materials and products; health care and social welfare facilities; cultural facilities and facilities connected with environmental protection; and investment projects involving participation by foreign trading-partners.

Treasury chambers will be able to defer the introduction of higher contractual prices by producers or sellers in cases in which it is obligatory to report intended increases. However, the introduction of such increases cannot be deferred for more than 6 months. At the same time, it will become obligatory to inform treasury offices about an increase in the overall level of the wages paid by economic unit's of more than 50 percent and when an increase in wages causes obligations from the tax on supernumerary wage awards to be incurred, that is, when payments exceed 25 percent of profits for distribution. Treasury are charged with the task of establishing whether a given unit is capable of paying the tax.

The minister of economic cooperation with foreign countries briefed the Council of Ministers on work on liberalizing customs regulations governing the importing of consumer goods into Poland for non-commercial purposes.

The Council of Ministers examined a report prepared by the minister of finance on state budget expenditure during 1987.

Thanks to the surpluses achieved in regional budgets and unused credits in the central budget, last year's budget deficit came to around Z175 billion, which is less that was projected by the budget law.

Budget receipts were higher than planned (5.1 percent higher, and 19.4 percent higher than in 1986). Following changes in the social insurance system and the payment of all insurance contributions to the Social Security Agency, receipts obtained from the socialized sector declined (from 93 percent in 1986 to 91.6 in 1987).

State budget expenditure exceeded the planned level by no more than 0.5 percent. The reason for this was the supplementary financing of operating costs [dzialanosc eksploatacyjna] and the the cancellation of credits and differences in interest charges on credits for housing construction. Subsidies paid to enterprises rose much more rapidly—especially those provided to enterprises that produce foodstuffs—as did those for housing and local administration. The reasons behind this included increases in procurement prices, the dates of last year's increases in official retail prices for goods and services, the lower than planned level of these increases, and changes in exchange rates.

Expenditure for social and cultural purposes rose by more than one quarter (26.3 percent) last year. Deductions for the cultural development fund were higher. State budget expenditure on social insurance was even higher (32.6 percent higher), and subsidies for insurance funds rose by 33.6 percent. Budget outlay on research, development, and application activity rose by almost two-fifths (37 percent). Expenditure on capital investment and repair work was also higher.

There were markedly smaller increases in budget expenditure on public order (7.2 percent), national defense (10.2) percent, and the state administration (16.8 percent).

Generally, the increase in state budget expenditure was primarily connected with the partial offsetting of the effects of the increases in prices and wages and with limiting them, and with the implementation of the economies program.

The Council of Ministers stressed that the successful implementation of the state budget took place under unfavorable conditions: a slower rate of activity in economic processes; strong pressure on the consumption and investment markets; an increase in supply that did not keep pace with needs and thus produced a state of disequilibrium; higher inflation; and serious strains in the balance of payments situation.

The government also familiarized itself with the operation of the fund for the servicing of the foreign debt and the relationship between the population's incomes and expenditure during 1987.

The Council of Ministers approved the report on the implementation of last year's budget, the management of the fund for the servicing of the foreign debt, and the relationship between the population's incomes and expenditure.

These reports will be submitted to the Sejm.

Sejm To Meet 25-26 May; Agenda Listed

LD1605182088 Warsaw PAP in English
1459 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 16—The Polish Sejm (parliament) will hold its 34th meeting on May 25-26, 1988.

The agenda comprises: government reports on the implementation of Sejm resolutions concerning health protection and social welfare and on implementation of the law on protection and shaping of the environment, a report of sejm committees on the deputies' bill on instituting the Cross of the Battle of Lenino, the first reading of a government bill on changing selected regulations of the penal and misdemeanours codes, reports of Sejm committees on the government bill on amendments to the law on prices, and interpellations and questions of the deputies.

Orzechowski on Western Media, Poles in USSR

LD1605210688 Warsaw PAP in English 1913 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 16—What decides about the international position of Poland are, above all, internal situation of the country and durability of reforming processes in the economic and political fields—said Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski at a meeting with journalists here today, arranged by two clubs of the association of journalists of Polish People's Republic: the Polonian Affairs Club and the External Service Writers' Club.

The subject of the meeting were current lines in Poland's foreign policy.

Head of the Polish diplomacy said that the reaction of Western mass media to recent events in Poland indicated how strong still were Western stereotypes of Poland. This ensues from the fact that weak are those forces in the West which could say that a strong Poland is in the interest of the West.

Newsmen asked the minister a host of questions concerning Polonia. Explaining in detail the principle of Polish foreign policy the minister pointed to new quality of Poland's relations with Polonian Milieux in the USSR. He recalled that in the past two years the social-cultural society of Poles was set up in Lithuania and that similar organizations would shortly be established in Byelorussia and the Ukraine and there are plans for establishing such associations in the Soviet Central Asia and the Far East.

In Lvov a Polish consular agency was set up and it is expected that a Polish consular mission will be opened in Vilnius.

An estimated 1,200,000 Poles live in the USSR and, in the conditions of a new policy conducted in the Soviet Union, they are ever more often looking for contacts with the country of their origins.

Minister Orzechowski also informed the meeting about organizational and legal steps which are being taken in this country to create more convenient terms for Polonian capital in Poland.

Journalists' 'Statement' on Media, Reply

AU1205182288 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 9 May 88 p 2

[Text of statement signed by "journalists from the Association of Polish Journalists" and the reply signed by Artur Howzan, chairman of the main administration of the PPR Association of Journalists, and Jozef Krolikowski, chairman of the Press Council: "A 'Statement' or Bluff"—first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] Our editorial board received a copy of a "statement" at the bottom of which appear the names of 17 persons who describe themselves as "journalists from the Association of Polish Journalists," including Stefan Bratkowski and Dariusz Fikus. We are publishing it in full and, because it level charges at Polish journalists, we asked Artur Howzan, chairman of the main administration of the PPR Association of Journalists, and Jozef Krolikowski, chairman of the Press Council, to express an opinion on it.

Statement:

After a period during which tangible progress has occurred in the truthfulness of the official mass media, they have once again become an instrument of disinformation, slander, and provocation, which has on this occasion been directed against the striking workers. We express respect for all our colleagues employed in the official mass media who, feeling that they are people who enjoy the public's confidence, have refused to allow themselves to be drawn into a senseless campaign that is designed to increase social tension.

The introduction of drastic price increases is taking place at a time when genuine economic reform, which would, inter alia, increase supplies of goods and services, is being blocked, delayed, and feigned. Thus, the price increases only serve to rapidly accelerate inflation, to decrease the values of money further, and to intensify the chaos in the economy. Society can only view these increases as a form of large scale robbery combined with an act of bluff aimed at world public opinion. The workers' protest is, therefore, fully justified, and the use of force against them is absurd and disgraceful. Force and self-confidence is no substitute for wisdom and a desire for reform in improving the condition of the economy, and this is all the more true of false information.

Journalist from the Association of Polish Association of Journalists. Warsaw 6 May:

We consider the "statement" an insult to the thousands of journalists who are honestly and conscientiously carrying out their difficult duties. In fulfilling their public responsibility, journalists do everything they can to provide rapid, truthful and full information. They continue to do this even when they encounter various obstacles that make it difficult for them to obtain access to information (for example, television crews working for Polish television have not been allowed into the Gdansk shipyard and obstacles that stem from administrative restrictions that have their origin in parochial attitudes).

While focusing their attention on reporting during these recent, difficult days, journalists have avoided making hasty assessments and comments. In view of this, the charges of provocation and slander are particularly perfidious. Provocation and slander are indeed in evidence, but where they are present is in the "statement," which levels false charges against journalists and is clearly designed to divide them.

The demagogic assessments contained in the second half of the "statement" do not have to be taken issue with; they are the authors' "act of bluff." Journalists have been and continue to be penetrating and critical in their treatment of issues connected with economic processes, the democratization of life, and increasing social dialogue. They are displaying complete commitment and personal courage in their treatment of these issues in the Polish media, which is more than can be said about the authors of the "statement." Polish journalists are conscious of the difficulties encountered in reforming the state and the economy. They treat these matters openly and without falsehood or bias. However, they firmly favor solving all difficulties and conflicts in an atmosphere of peace and dignity, and not with the help of demagogic statements, slogans, and calls. Polish journalists do not need them to support the reform. Artur Howzan, Jozef Krolikowski.

Economic Consultative Council Meets

LD1405153588 Warsaw PAP in English 1914 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 13—Opening today's meeting of the Economic Consultative Council, its chairman Mieczyslaw Lesz said that the Council's term has been prolonged till April 1989.

The Council discussed today a draft document titled "Economic Threats and Directions of Activities." However, members of the Council focused chiefly on the February price-income operation. Referring to its propsoals of last year, the Council critically assessed the scope, form of execution, criteria and results of that operation.

Prof Jan Lipinski said that the major criterion of that operation was the limitation of subsidies. The problem of balancing the market was pushed into the background. This resulted in a too-small differentiation of the price structure, bringing closer neither a global nor partial equilibirum, but it did release claims in the sphere of incomes.

Czeslaw Bobrowski confirmed the thesis that the decrease of subsidies as the key aim of the price-income operation was a methodological mistake.

Zdzislaw Sadowski, who attended a part of the debate, stressed that the most important thing at present was to slow down the excessive growth of incomes. However, the vice-premier assured that it was not the intention of the government to repeat price-income operations in a scale similar to that from February this year.

Sadowski informed members of the Council on the intention to suspend export-related privileges for those producers which do not maintain a quantitive level of market deliveries and on the work on corrections to the national socio-economic plan, especially in the sphere of investments.

Prosecutor's College in Session 10 May

AU1305093588 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 May 88 p 2

[Text] The 10 May session of the PPR Prosecutor's College, which was chaired by Prosecutor General Jozef Zyta, with the help of information supplied by the voivodship prosecutors in Poznan and Szczecin, evaluated prosecutor activities to safeguard the second stage of economic reform.

The present stage of transforming the economy and the state calls for increased attention on the part of prosecutors, especially with reference to penal proceedings and the observance of regulations issued to stimulate the enterprising spirit and innovations, to simplify trade, and to improve services for the population.

Control checks designed to strengthen social discipline and to combat social ills, bad production, cooked up accountability reports, and the practice of violating workers basic duties and regulations safeguarding property will be of great importance.

At the same time, prosecutor activities will seek to protect citizens' rights in penal, administrative, and civil court proceedings.

The college adopted a report on the implementation of the budget of the PPR prosecutor for 1987 and studied information about results of measures to improve the performance of prosecutors. These measures were taken during the review of the organizational structures and posts within the general prosecutor's offices.

Zielona Gora Party Executive Meets

LD1005151888 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 10 May 88

[Text] The Zielona Gora Voivodship party executive has met. The sociopolitical situation in the region and the economic results gained in the voivodship in the first 4 months of the year were considered. Part of the executive's meeting was devoted to the subject of people's councils. The activity of the councils, their place in the system of socialist democracy, and also the pre-June election campaign will be the subject of the next plenary meeting of the Zielona Gora Voivodship party committee on 18 May.

Jaruzelski Attends War Veteran's Funeral

LD1105225688 Warsaw PAP in English 2109 GMT 11 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 11—The funeral of retired Gen. Jan Mazurkiewicz alias "Radoslaw" was held at the Powazki Municipal Cemetery here on May 11. Mazurkiewicz was soldier of both world wars, outstanding commander of the home army and merited activist among war veterans.

The funeral ceremony was attended by closest relatives and friends. Also present were president of the Council of State, commander-in-chief of Polish Armed Forces, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelsi, chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) Jan Dobraczynski, national defence minister, Gen. Florian Siwicki and president of the Main Council of the War Veterans' Union (ZBOWID) Henryk Jablonski.

Bidding farewell to the late general, chairman of the Zbowid Main Board Gen. Jozef Kaminski said that the measure of Mazurkiewicz's merits had been ardent care for consolidation of all streams of the struggle for independence, continuous work on overcoming former divisions and prejudice, support for the idea of national agreement, to which he had been faithful till his last days.

Mazurkiewicz's merits in the struggle against the Nazi occupant and in social activity were honoured with the commander's cross with the star and the commander's cross of the Polonia Restituta Order, Golden and Silver Crosses of the Virtuti Militari Order, with the Cross of the Brave granted many times as well as with other numerous Polish and foreign distinctions.

Prime Minister Congratulates Rocard
LD1605190088 Warsaw PAP in English
1501 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 16—Poland's Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner sent today a congratulatory cable to Michel Rocard in connection with his assuming the post of the premier of the French Republic.

Orzechowski To Visit Spain 26-27 May
LD1605195188 Warsaw PAP in English
1800 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 16—Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski will pay an official visit to Spain on May 26 and 27, at the invitation from his Spanish counterpart Francisco Fernandez Ordonez.

Interior Minister Arrives in Austria
LD1605232888 Warsaw PAP in English
2103 GMT 16 May 88

[By PAP Correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, May 16—Following an invitation from Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Austria Karl Blecha, PUWP CC Political Bureau Member and Poland's Minister of Internal Affairs General Czeslaw Kiszczak arrived here today on an official visit to Austria.

The Polish side being chaired by Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak and the Austrian side being chaired by Minister Karl Blecha, plenary talks between the two delegations started this afternoon at the headquarters of the Interior Ministry here.

The talks focused on issues of interest to both sides, with particular emphasis laid upon issues of tourist traffic between Poland and Austria, cooperation between the two ministries in crime prevention and detection, as well as upon ensuring safety in motor traffic in the light of implementation of the agreement signed August 22, 1987 between the Polish Government and the Austrian Government in the course of Minister Blecha's official visit to Poland last year.

Tomorrow, Minister Kiszczak is to be received by Austrian Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky.

Jaruzelski Receives Ambassador to Japan
LD1705030188 Warsaw PAP in English
2152 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 16—President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today Polish Ambassador to Japan Ryszard Frackiewicz.

Trade With West Gaining 'Special Attention'

AU1605104588 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 16 May 88

["Under the Sign of International Collaboration"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/5/1988—Starting from the need for an ever more active participation in the world exchanges of material assets, Romania has expanded its economic and technical-scientific ties with the developed capitalist states, grounding them on the principles of peaceful coexistence. In the last two decades alone, the volume of Romania's commercial exchanges with these countries has grown nearly eight times, their share in the overall Romanian foreign trade now being slightly above one fifth. Countries such as West Germany, Italy, the USA, Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Japan, Canada, a.o. are currently major trade partners of Romania.

The continuous expansion and diversification of the structure of Romania's economic exchanges with these countries in the above interval have been determined by its efforts at industrialization and modernization of the entire economy. Romania's interest in purchasing machines, installations and equipment necessary for outfitting its economy coincided with the concerns of firms in Western countries to enlarge their outlets, just as to buy goods and products from Romania's export list. The growth of Romania's economic relations with these states has also been favoured by the establishment of ties within a stable judicial framework, based on the mutual application of the most-favoured-nation treatment, the institutionalization of joint economic commissions and at governmental level, the conclusion of industrial and technical-scientific cooperation agreements, and on Romania's becoming a beneficiary of the generalized customs preference system. The framework for the bi- and multilateral expansion of the economic links with the respective countries was rounded off by Romania's adhesion to GATT in 1971.

In parallel with the growing volume of commercial exchanges, in the above-mentioned interval significant changes have been wrought in the structure of Romanian exports towards partners in these countries. Thus, the share of machines, equipment, transportation means, industrial goods (chemicals and petrochemicals, metallurgical products, furniture and other finished wood products, light industry goods) has grown from 0.9 per cent in 1965 to more than a quarter today. [sentence as received]

Romania's economic ties with the EEC countries have been continuously improved. Exchanges were first balanced and since 1980 Romania has registered a trade surplus with these countries. Also, Romania's economic ties with neutral European countries (Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, etc.), with nonsocialist countries in the Balkans (Greece and Turkey), with other countries outside Europe have been boosted.

Concomitantly with the expansion and deepening of commercial exchanges, an ever more important part has been played by economic and technical-scientific cooperation. In the last two decades, more than 300 ventures of cooperation in production and in goods circulation, many of them in hightech branches (aeronautics, nuclear energy, informatics) have been finalized or set up. Also, some 40 joint production, marketing, and banking societies have been set up with western firms, from such countries as France, West Germany, the USA, Italy, etc, some of them headquartered in Romania.

Romania will continue to grant special attention to the development and diversification of its commercial exchanges and cooperation, under the most diverse forms, with the developed capitalist countries in conditions of full equity and mutual advantage. To this end, it will act permanently, both at a bilateral and a multilateral level, towards doing away with the restrictive, discriminatory practices of certain partners in this part of the world, which have affected the Romanian flows of goods towards these countries, pronouncing for a trade free from any artificial barrier, conducted on an equal footing, on behalf of all partners.

Iraqi Oil Minister Pays Official Visit

Meets With Ceausescu

AU1405161588 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0929 GMT 14 May 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/05/1988—May 14, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Isam 'Abd al-Rahim al-Jalabi, minister of oil of the Republic of Iraq, co-chairman of the Romanian-Iraqi Joint Government Commission of Economic, Technico-Scientific and Trade Collaboration, under way in Bucharest.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed a cordial salute and wishes of welfare and progress for the Romanian people from the President of the Republic of Iraq Saddam Husayn.

Thanking, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed, in turn, a warm salute and best wishes of prosperity and peace for the friendly Iraqi people to the president of the Republic of Iraq.

During the talk, stress was laid on the wish to further expand Romanian-Iraqi cooperative links on multiple planes, in keeping with summit understandings. Emphasis was placed on the role of the joint government commission in singling out new ways and modalities of action conducive to the more powerful development of

the economic and technico-scientific cooperation, to the diversification of trade exchanges between Romania and Iraq, to the benefit and advantage of both countries and peoples.

Approaching current aspects of the world political life, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out the need to solve the Iran-Iraq conflict peacefully, by way of negotiations, on the basis of the Resolution No 598 of the UN Security Council, to mutual benefit, in the interest of the cause of international peace and understanding.

Attending the interview was Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, co-chairman of the joint government commission.

INA Reports Meeting

JN1505152188 Baghdad INA in English 1340 GMT 14 May 88

[Text] Bucharest, May 14, INA—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu today received here Mr. Isam 'Abd al-Rahim al-Jalabi, oil minister and head of the Iraqi side to the current meetings of the Iraqi-Romanian joint committee.

During the meeting, President Ceausescu stressed Romania's desire to promote and strengthen relations with Iraq and appreciation to Iraq's stand calling for peace and urged on the necessity of applying the Security Council Resolution No 598 calling for ending the Iraq-Iran war.

The Iraqi oil minister affirmed Iraq's keenness to promote existing relations between the two countries.

Mr. 'Abd al-Rahim held a series of talks with the Romanian ministers of heavy industries and oil on further promoting bilateral relations.

The Iraqi Minister arrived here last Thursday on a few days visit to Romania to chair the Iraqi side to the meetings of the joint committee.

Received by Andrei

AU1505173688 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1602 GMT 15 May 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/5/1988—On 15 May, Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Stefan Andrei received Isam 'Abd al-Rahim al-Jalabi, minister of oil of the Republic of Iraq, chairman for his country in the Romanian-Iraqi Joint Governmental Commission on Economic, Technological and Scientific Collaboration and Commerce, which proceeded in Bucharest.

During the talks, the sides approached questions regarding the further development of the economic collaboration and of the technological and scientific cooperation in domains of joint interest, and the expansion and diversification of the mutual exchanges of goods.

Signs Joint Protocol

AU1605100988 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0718 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/05/1988—On 15 May proceedings ended of the 10th session of the Romanian-Iraqi Joint Governmental Commission on Economic, Technological, and Scientific Cooperation and Commerce, in Bucharest.

At the conclusion of proceedings, the chairman for the two sides in the commission, Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Isam 'Abd al-Rahim al-Jalabi, minister of oil of the Republic of Iraq, signed the protocol of the session.

Romania's ambassador to Baghdad and the Iraqi ambassador to Bucharest attended the talks and the signing.

While in Romania, the head of the Iraqi delegation conducted interviews with leading members of the Ministry of the Heavy Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Ministry of Oil, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and Petrochemistry, and visited utilities and social and cultural units in Bucharest.

Ceausescu Sends Message to SFRY's Dizdarevic

AU1605201688 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1849 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/5/1988—Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, sent a telegram to Raif Dizdarevic on his having been appointed to the office of president of the Presidium [as received] of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia conveying him warm congratulations and the best wishes of success in the highly responsible mission entrusted to him.

On this occasion, too, the telegram reads, I express my belief that the links of friendship and many-sided collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia will develop continuously, on the basis of the understandings and decisions reached at top level, in the interests of our two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, security and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

'Arafat Cables Ceausescu on Party Anniversary

AU1305190288 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 May 88 p 5

[Message from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and general commander of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces, to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and Romanian president, on the 67th anniversary of the creation of the RCP]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania:

On the 67th anniversary of the creation of the RCP, on behalf of the Palestinian Arab people, the members of the PLO Executive Committee, and on my own behalf, I am honored to convey to Your Excellency, and through you to the RCP and to the Romanian people, warmest and most sincere greetings and friendly wishes for the continuous progress of your glorious party and for new successes in fulfilling the national aspirations of your people for progress and prosperity.

The celebrations of your party's anniversary is an important national event, since the heroic struggle waged by your people—under the RCP leadership—against fascism led to Romania's liberation and to the achievement of the Romanian people's freedom and independence.

Likewise, your friendly party confirmed the principles of socialism by promoting a policy aimed at achieving social well-being for the Romanian people. The RCP played an important role in defending socialism and in supporting and developing it, especially under the conditions when imperialism tried to slacken the force of socialism in the world.

You Excellency have succeeded in giving Romania a remarkable role in the area of international relations. In addition, you have supported the cause of peace and justice in the world, particularly the cause of our Palestinian people. Thus, you have made an important contribution to the cause of peace, being the first one who called for the organization of an international peace conference on the Middle East.

On this occasion, I would like to thank you for the principled position of support that the RCP, under your bold leadership, has shown for the just cause of our people, who—led by the PLO, their sole legitimate representative—is fighting for the achievement of their inalienable national rights, including their right to return, the right to self-determination, and the right to establish their own independent country.

At the same time, I would like to express our feelings of satisfaction with the development of our relations of cooperation and solidarity, and I assure you that we are determined to further develop these relations, in keeping with our mutual interests and for the cause of progress and the attainment of a just peace.

I convey again to you cordial greetings, and I extend to you wishes for much health and personal happiness and for progress and new successes to your party.

Revolution until victory!

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and general commander of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces.

Ceausescu Cables Mubarak on Birthday

AU1005143588 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 May 88 p 5

[Message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to "Muhammad Husni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt" on his birthday]

[Text] To Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Cairo,

On the occasion of your birthday, I take particular pleasure in conveying to you warm greetings and best wishes for health, happiness, and a long life.

I am glad to see that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the SR of Romania and the Arab Republic of Egypt continue to develop, for the well-being of our countries and peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, security, and understanding throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu

Ceausescu Greets France's Mitterrand on Election

AU1305190088 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 May 88 p 5

[Message by President Nicolae Ceausescu to French President Francois Mitterrand on his reelection as president of the French Republic]

[Text] To Mr Francois Mitterrand, President of the French Republic, Paris:

On your reelection as president of the French Republic, I take pleasure in extending to you warm congratulations and best wishes for personal health and happiness and for success in your highly responsible activity. I also extend best wishes for prosperity to the friendly French people.

I nurture the conviction that during your current mandate the relations of cooperation between Romania and France will register a fruitful development in all spheres, in the spirit of traditional Romanian-French friendship and to the benefit of the cause of peace, detente, and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania.

Council Issues Decree on Livestock Procurement

AU1305181688 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 May 88 p 5

["State Council Decree Signed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the SR of Romania"—date not given]

[Text] Decree on Modifying State Council Decree No. 70/1984 on Procurement and Acquisition of Livestock, Poultry, and Animal Products

The State Council of the SR of Romania decrees:

Article I [Roman one]—Article 18, paragraph G, of State Council Decree No 70/1984 on Procurement and Acquisition of Livestock, Poultry, and Animal Products is changed and will have the following content:

"Members of agricultural production cooperatives and other private farms are duty bound to sign contracts for and deliver to the centralized state stocks—in keeping with the number and breed of sheep they own—the following quantities of wool for each available ewe and ram, as follows:

Number of Ewes or Rams	Category of Wool		
	thick	semifine	fine
up to 10	1 kg	1.5 kg	2.5 kg
11-20	1.5 kg	2.0 kg	3.0 kg

"The members of agricultural production cooperatives and of other private farms who own more than 20 ewes or rams are obliged to sign contracts for the entire quantity of wool derived from animals over and above that number.

"The wool will be delivered by 31 May at the latest.

"Producers who deliver, before 31 May, quantities of wool in excess of those contracted for, will be paid for the additional wool the prices stipulated by contracts.

"The delivery and storage of the wool will be ensured by the Ministry of Procurement and Acquisition of Farm Produce, in accordance with the stipulations of law.

"Goat breeders are obliged to deliver to the state centralized stocks the quantity of hair resulting from the shearing of goats."

Article II [Roman two] As of the date of the current decree, the procurement, production, and acquisition prices of unwashed wool will be increased. The current and increased procurement and production prices are:

Variety	Quality	Production and Procurement Prices lei/kg	
		Current	Increased
Merino wool	super	90	120
	I	75	105
	II	59	90
	III	34	80
"Ispanka" wool	I	63	90
	II	50	80
	III	30	70
White "Tsigaya" wool	I	57	85
	II	44	75
	III	29	65
Black "Tsigaya" wool	I	48	81
	II	38	26
	III	26	62
White "Stogos" wool	I	56	81
	II	41	73
	III	24	63
Black "Stogos" wool	I	41	79
	II	31	69
	III	21	60
White "Tzurcana" wool	I	55	80
	II	40	70
	III	22	60
Black "Tzurcana" wool	I	40	76
	II	30	66
	III	19	57

Acquisition prices for unwashed wool are 10 percent lower than procurement and production prices.

Article III [Roman three]—Procurement and acquisition prices for goat shearing are established as follows:

50 lei/kg quality I
45 lei/kg quality II
40 lei/kg quality III

Leaders' Public Appearances 1-7 May

AU0705183888 [Editorial Report] Romanian media report the following public appearances of Romanian leaders during the 1-7 May period (sourceline given in parentheses):

On 4 May, President Nicolae Ceausescu received A.K. Antonov, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers (Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 4 May) and met with a group of U.S. businessmen led by Robert Robertson, vice chairman of the Romanian-U.S. Economic Council (Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 4 May);

On 6 May, RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a PEC meeting (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1814 GMT 6 May) and received Vasos Lissaridhis, president of the EDEK (United Democratic Union of Cyprus) Socialist Party of Cyprus (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1823 GMT 6 May);

On 3 May, Stefan Andrei, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government, and Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international cooperation, met with a group of U.S. businessmen led by Robert Robertson, vice chairman of the Romanian-U.S. Economic Council (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1652 GMT 3 May)

On 3 May, Stefan Andrei, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government met with A.K. Antonov, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1657 3 May); the two officials

met again on 5 May, when they signed the protocol of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic Cooperation (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1445 GMT 5 May);

On 6 May Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government, received Song Jiang, state councillor and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of China (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT6 May);

On 7 May, Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Government received Datuk Abu Hassan bin Omar, Malaysian foreign minister (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1527 GMT 7 May));

On 5 May, Miu Dobrescu, member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the General Union of the Romanian Trade Unions, met with Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, in Warsaw (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1405 GMT 5 May).

FEC Criticized After Vote of Confidence

AU1605201788 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 16 May

[Olivija Rusovac commentary]

[Text] Initiating the question of the vote of confidence in the FEC is completely new in our political practice. But, however new it may be, this radical move looks as if it has most unpleasantly affected those who speak about radical changes and democracy most. Here is a commentary by Olivija Rusovac:

At a time when, particularly on the basis of constitutional changes, all questions of our society have been opened up, when we completely legitimately encroach on the things that have, almost until yesterday, been regarded as an unchangeable part of the system, the conduct of delegates from Slovenia and Croatia who started the question of confidence in the FEC in an institution such as the SFRY Assembly, was received with a noticeable absence of understanding for a different view.

After the events that took place in the SFRY Assembly on Saturday, many people should realize that a new nucleus was formed in the body of the highest delegates. It would however be not correct to say that this nucleus represents opposition, minority, or that it divides Yugoslavia. It is not opposition because it is using its constitutional rights. It is not a minority because it had initiated questions that hurt the majority of Yugoslavs. It is not dividing the country because in all parts of the country there are successful work organizations that are interested in the market and that have experienced many difficulties resulting from the government's administrative measures that only prolonged the agony of those unsuccessful at the expense of those more successful.

But, if one has to talk about divisions, then one should admit that the state's interference in the economy in the present way represents the cause of divisions. This is not, of course, because of this FEC only, but it should admit that it had helped the survival of a model continue, the prospects of which have been completely exhausted. It is therefore not surprising that the top government people put the people who had the courage to express their disagreement with this policy in the same category as those who want to revise AVNOJ Yugoslavia [National Antifascist Liberation Council of Yugoslavia] and denied them the right to cite delegates from other republics. Indeed, who is dividing us, and how can one, under the burden of such views, strengthen unity that is based on the feeling of equality and freedom to say what one thinks, and not on a political dictate? It is obvious that, as regards democracy, our current political practice has not even reached the level of the Constitution, which has been criticized in many ways anyway.

The FEC succeeded in surviving just because unity is still valued according to what extent official institutions will be preserved. However, it would be equal to political blindness not to see that after everything that had happened in the Assembly, the FEC has been shaken, as well as those institutions with which the FEC consulted more than the Assembly itself. Now it is a question that will be used to improve the situation. Will this be done by cherishing a dialogue without disqualifications and suspicions, or will this be done by striving to establish unity with a firm hand? Having felt what kind of changes were in question, the delegates of the SFRY Assembly, although divided on the question of vote of confidence in the government, jointly concluded that the FEC should be independent in its work and that it should be turned more toward the assembly.

If this highest delegates' body sticks to this conclusion, not all hopes in changes without the fall of the government are lost. But the Assembly would not be able to remain what it had often been: apathetic, incomprehensibly indifferent, and behind everything.

Slovene Daily Views FEC Economic Measures

AU1505194688 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 12 May 88 p 4

[Drago Buvac commentary: "Where Is Mikulic's Ship Sailing?"]

[Text] At the meeting of the commission for the reform of the economic system, its President Branko Mikulic in a moment of sincerity admitted that he feared that the waves of inflation would overturn the ship of economic measures built by his government, in cooperation with or under the direction of the IMF, as you prefer. It is envisaged that it will be launched on 15 May.

There are many reasons for this fear. On the same day that the premier spoke at the session of the commission named for him, we also heard some of these reasons in the discussions of the SFRY Assembly delegates and in the Croatian Assembly, and we could read them in the latest report by the Bajt Institute. In short, it is a vote of no confidence by grassroots delegates and by professional circles, who are not convinced that the same government that used to conduct a completely different economic policy could be the coordinator of the new measures under the umbrella of planned inflation. On the other hand, it should be said that Mikulic and his associates are searching for an excuse why the new policy, which will be market-oriented after 15 May, cannot be conducted in an economic system that is essentially anti-market.

This time we shall not discuss to what extent the present FEC with its practical moves, brandishing the slogan of a market orientation, has in fact strengthened administrative and regulative socialism. After all, these are

well-known facts, but one should insist on them for the simple reason that the same mistakes may not be repeated with the reform of the economic system.

In order that the new economic policy measures may bring fruit after 15 May (and that they may not dry up under a fresh political-bureaucratic blow, as it happened in the middle of 1985), the economic system should be changed fast, but not hurriedly and without proper thinking. It should be changed not by tinkering with the present system, but with a radical reorientation toward a true self-managing market system. And this is the so-called Mikulic commission's task in the reform of the economic system.

Well-known problems have emerged in the first 2 days of its session in Belgrade. It is not the matter of the commission not completing its voluminous work (10 separate papers), which it will continue to work on in a week's time. It must complete its work thoroughly before the LCY Conference. If we follow more closely the proposed materials and the discussions about them, we may notice that the fundamental principles quickly fall apart. Or to put it better: Instead of ensuring a greater independence of the self-managing market system, we are introducing new prescriptions and regulations.

The proposed basic directives of the economic system reform have been on the right track from the very beginning. A work organization, independent in the market, is at the center of attention; it is subject to all the consequences of operating in a free market of goods, services, labor, and capital. In its political and ideological note, this is the funeral march for an economy based on consent and voluntarism. One can sign a blank check for this part of the Mikulic commission proposal.

But the evil spirits of planned administrative and consent economy are again coming to the fore when these principles are being applied. Thus, for instance, a free formation of prices is allowed, but then we begin flirting with control over them and with accords. We fear extra income and wish that the state would take it away. Even when it invokes an economy open to the world, the proposed materials cherish the illusion that we must first introduce a single Yugoslav market. However, the weakest point of the proposed materials is distribution, particularly because they demand "equal personal incomes for the same level" of work, regardless of the situation in the labor market.

The said exemptions concerning the basic ideas of the proposed materials oppose the fundamental thought of these materials about an integral market. They may even undermine it. In its further work, the Mikulic commission should therefore primarily get rid of the mask concealing the planned and consent economy. We cannot continue for long to beat around the bush on a problem that we should call by its proper name, which is the nature of private ownership. An alternative follows from this: Either we really want a market and enterprising economy or we want its social-realistic substitute.

We do not think that the Mikulic government and commission can be the captains in selecting the course of navigation, but it is obvious that the so-called conscious political forces will have to make an pronouncement on this question quickly and decisively. The new measures considerably reduce the social room for maneuvering.

Proposals of 'Milosevic Commission' Praised

AU1505182688 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 6 May 88 p 4

[Drago Buvac commentary: "Competition Incentives"]

[Text] Serbian economists, gathered in the so-called Milosevic commission, presented the public a document on the foundations of economic reform. This document is significant for several reasons. First, it is extremely concise and it contains only 14 points on not more than 8 pages, which is very unusual in our extensive political-economic readings. Second, their vision of the future Yugoslav economic system has been "put on paper" unusually fast: the Milosevic commission was set up after the Mikulic commission for the reform of the economic system, but it has presented its proposals first. A number of political questions arise from this, although one cannot blame the Milosevic commission at all: What is the relationship between these parallel republican commissions and the federal commission? Have they taken over the initiative, or is it even a matter of pressure? and so forth.

Any politicking in such dilemmas should be avoided by welcoming every initiative. In a democratic environment, everybody has the right, and many have the duty, to participate professionally and politically in this responsible work. The attention of the widest Yugoslav public has also been attracted by such alternative programs for radical changes of the economic system as, for instance, the proposal by economists Marijan Korosic and Slavko Goldstajn. It would also be extremely useful if one would, like in Serbia, formally set up, for instance, a Markovic commission in Croatia and a Kucan commission in Slovenia, although it is no secret that these two republics, like the other republics and the provinces, possess their professional and political staffs that weigh proposals on the economic system made by others and go their own way.

In a society that so loudly advocates the market, competition of knowledge, well-supported interests, and political skills—shaped in the programs of such economic commissions—is also an inevitable part of its "political market," of course on the public scene. This offers an opportunity for the blossoming of creativity by the so-called collective wisdom. The proposal for a quick economic reform as presented by the Milosevic commission should be examined from this point of view.

It is as yet impossible to compare this document from Serbia with similar documents from other republics (because there are no such concise ones), or with the documents of the Mikulic commission (as far as we know, its materials are at present ten times more voluminous and contain more details, or rather disputed points, and the discussion will only begin shortly, of course behind closed doors). If we follow in detail the positions of several of our communities, we can see the rough outline of common traits that are also discernible in the Milosevic commission document.

The wider Yugoslav significance of the document—without going into detail—is that it tackles the economic reform from the position of an open market economy. The Serbian economists have gone to the brink of a so-called integral market, which is to say a market of goods, labor, social capital, and knowledge. On their way, they have removed taboos that have existed until recently, such as resistance against the introduction of bonds and shares in our economy. They resolutely oppose state regulation, they advocate a consistent independence of economic factors, they cast doubts on the regulative facade of the present Associated Labor Law, they demand that the banks be economic factors and not an "associated labor service," they admit various forms of ownership, they do not fear joint investment with foreign capital, and they are in favor of expansion of small businesses. Their attitudes toward the single Yugoslav market and the basic nature of the macro-economic policy at the federal level will demand more detailed explanations and harmonization of the views and interests of the entire Yugoslav economy.

The document on economic reform prepared by the Serbian economists does not evade differences. It offers the essential common points of a Yugoslav economy, which is a market economy open to the world. From this point of view, this is the final dismissal of the illusions about a "consent economy." On these foundations, it is possible to build the unity of the future economic system, which should actually break up state regulations and autarky. We should not delude ourselves, however, that this unity should be forged into every little detail, because that would lead us into even more regulations and to a deadlock. The Yugoslav "collective wisdom" and the different economic interests in society can provide only the common traits of the system, but not the details. Insistence on details would only fetter the economic reform and might lead to an outcome that is far from that desired by the reformers.

This dividing line in the economic reform—as a fruit of "common wisdom" and different interests in Yugoslavia—ought to be resolutely drawn as against the current macro-economic policy. Within the common economic system, it is possible to conduct quite different economic policies, for which the group entrusted with them must bear responsibility. It does not matter if this is a group of people who think alike. However, neither the old nor the new economic system can abolish this group's responsibility for failure, just as they cannot provide a "cover" for its promises.

Macedonian Economy on 'Verge of Collapse'

LD1505170588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1305 GMT 15 May 88

[Text] Ohrid, 15 May (TANJUG)—The Macedonian economy is on the verge of collapse. One in six associated labor organizations is operating at a loss. In addition, as a result of bankruptcy and liquidation proceedings, about 7,500 workers are already receiving guaranteed minimum personal incomes. This extremely worrying assessment was communicated today by Mihail Danev, secretary of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, speaking in Ohrid at a traditional festival of Yugoslav radio stations called "Radio Week 88." Danev also informed members of the committee of Yugoslav radio stations about the results and conclusions of the recently held LC Conference of this republic.

High unemployment and stocks of wine, tobacco, and rice, according to Danev, are burdening even more the already difficult situation of the Macedonian economy. He said that as a result of all this a new and worrying wave of emigration of specialist cadres to overseas countries has also come about.

MiG-29 Enters Service With Air Force

LD1505105788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0947 GMT 15 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, May 15 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Air Force and anti-aircraft defence opened the celebrations marking its day, May 21, by staging an exhibition of aerial weaponry and a flying display at the Batajnica Military Airfield near Belgrade.

The flying display included performances by the well-known Yugoslav-made fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters.

The several tens of thousands of spectators were also shown the MiG-29 supersonic jet, which recently entered squadron service with the Yugoslav Air Force. The introduction of this modern warplane is of great operational, technical and technological importance for Yugoslavia and its defense.

A large part of the Yugoslav Air Force's inventory is made up of locally produced subsonic Galeb-4 and Orao jets and Gazelle helicopters.

About 50 different types of aircraft have come out of the construction halls of the Yugoslav aviation industry since the end of World War II, which is a guarantee that locally made aircraft and air-defense equipment will in future continue keeping in step with the most sophisticated aeronautical technology.

Armed Forces Security Day Celebrated

Mamula Sends Message

LD1205132388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0921 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May (TANJUG)—With exemplary work, high awareness, and responsibility, along with social self-protection, you have successfuly prevented and impeded subversive and counterrevolutionary activity by external and internal enemies directed against our armed forces and the country's security, by which you have visibly contributed to strengthening our armed forces' combat readiness and the country's overall defense capability.

This is stated in a greetings message that Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, sent on the occasion of 13 May, Security Day, to the security services and SFRY Armed Forces. The complex situation in which our society finds itself requires you to maintain your alertness and self-denial to uncover and prevent all hostile activities.

In this task you will be much more successful if you continue to develop the widest possible cooperation between all organs and services of the country's security, and between all other self-protection units. Only in this way can the efficient operation of the security and self-protection system be effectively ensured, it is pointed out in the greetings from Branko Mamula.

Mojsov Receives Officials

LD1305020088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1250 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May (TANJUG)—On the occasion of 13 May, security day, Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received a delegation of the security organs and services, led by Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and other organs of the Federation.

The reception was reported to have been attended by Raif Dizdarevic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency, Marjan Rozic, president of the SFRY Assembly, and Janez Zemljaric, FEC vice president. Colonel General Stevan Mirkovic, chief of the General Staff of Yugoslav People's Army, Tranjko Trajkovski, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and other officials of the federation.

On behalf of the delegation of the security organs and services, Dobroslav Culafic stressed in his address for this special occasion that now, when our entire country is facing major historic tasks and responsibilities to overcome the crisis, all organized socialist forces and organs of internal affairs and the security service share in the responsibility. They must be very active in creating conditions for a peaceful, free democratic and safe life for people. Every member of the security services, stressed Culafic, must first be aware that services are there to serve citizens, working people, young people, and children, creating conditions for creative work and successes.

Congratulating all the members of the security organs and services on their holiday, Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, said that Yugoslavia today had a security service whose cadres with moral-political and expert training and equipped with modern technology, were ready to consistently carry out their tasks in all conditions. This is, within the framework of the system of social self-protection, an important force and guarantee for the security of the socialist, self-managing, and federative Yugoslavia.

In the time ahead of us, stressed Mojsov, our security services are expected to be consistent and resolute in carrying out their tasks. When unmasking and incapacitating the exponents of abuses, crime, and other unlawful actions, they must continue to adhere strictly to the principles of constitutionality and legality, being careful not to violate the constitutionally and legally guaranteed rights and freedoms of working people and citizens. In this way the security organs and services will fully contribute to the further democratization of our society. Regardless of the fact that the security services are responsible for their work also to the delegate assemblies of sociopolitical communities, we must do all we can so that they can continue to act as a uniform Yugoslav security system.

Considering that members of the security services carry out complex and responsible tasks in increasingly difficult conditions, thus sharing the difficulties our entire society is going through because of a long-lasting crisis, sociopolitical communities must exert greater efforts in order to overcome this situation more rapidly, said Lazar Mojsov.

Army LC Body Views Society, Armed Forces

AU1305082988 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2547 5 May 88

[Novica Pesic article: "Basic Values Have Been Preserved"]

[Text] The conditions in which we are living—to put it very mildly—are very complex. Reality and our desires and aims differ greating. For a long time we have been calling this general state of affairs in our society a crisis. This crisis is not ours specifically, but is a general characteristic of the modern world and, therefore, our crisis is a part of the world crisis. However, so to speak, this world dimension of the crisis extends beyond the framework of this article, so we shall remain within "domestic" borders and take only some aspects of the

crisis into consideration. What we want to stress is the fact that the crisis has permeated our work and life to a large extent, and naturally involves the sphere of defense too.

Viewed from this standpoint, the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] is particularly interesting: It should always be prepared for and capable of resisting assaults from whatever side they come and whatever means and methods aggressors use to achieve their aims. Since the Army does not live in a cocoon, so to speak, but is an inseparable part of the society or, as somebody neatly put it, is the most important section of the social achievement in the field of defense preparations, and since it is composed mostly of the people who were born and bred in socialist Yugoslavia, everything that upsets the system affects it too. Therefore, the consciousness of Army members has been particularly affected by disintegrational processes in the country, which considerably endanger the political, economic, and defense integrity of the Yugoslav multinational community, by accumulated economic and social problems, by failure to implement self-management as the basic social relationship, and, finally, by disunity in the LCY which, along with a considerable internal ideopolitical differentiation and the engagement of other subjective forces, is the only one capable of bringing about social transformation.

More intensive attacks on the concept of all-people's defense and the YPA—most probably as a consequence of our society's increased nationalist activity, which is carried out with a view to disintegrating and breaking up the Army as a joint armed force and creating some republican and provincial armies instead—was met with extremely critical reactions from officers and soldiers, as well as by the majority of well-meaning people in our community.

How is one to preserve and strengthen the moral-political stability of Army members and the readiness of the whole of the Armed Forces and the entire population to defend socialist, self-managing, and nonaligned Yugoslavia, the community of equal peoples and nationalities, under such conditions (which have more negative influence than ever before on the ideopolitical stands and the overall mood and behavior of Army members)? This above all honorable and very difficult task has been the constant topic of the day at all of command and party organization meetings in the YPA. Some questions about the moral-political situation in army units and institutions were discussed at the recent session of the Committee Presidium of the YPA LC Organization.

Frequent discussions about this topic are not organized because the overall situation is not good but because there is a need to have the situation remain as it is and improve it as much as possible. According to the Presidium's assessment, "Army members have remained ideopolitically united and firmly oriented toward Tito's revolutionary road and societal development, party program tenets, and the LCY line. YPA members, particularly officers, are strongly imbued with patriotic and all-Yugoslav spirit, devotion to the basic values of society and socialist buildup, and firm resoluteness to defend independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the setup of the SFRY established by the Constitution. The YPA's high level of combat readiness and the stable moral-political situation present a strong bulwark against the attacks of nationalist and anti-self-management forces against the unity in the Army and the basic values of Socialist Yugoslavia."

However, since the Army is a live organization that in a year changes a complete national contigent of about 200,000 recruits or more, it is clear that a moral-political state is not a static quantity, established once and for all. Therefore, firm moral-political unity and good relations among people should be strived for all the time and continuously observed, assessed, and strengthened. This is a political education task in general, but also the task of every officer who is both a commander and a political worker in his community. It is more necessary today than it was yesterday "to work to correct already established nationalist attitudes of individuals and groups on the part who join the units and to have our youth get a true picture about the Army, society, brotherhood and unity, and our people's joint struggle for survival."

Therefore, the focus of the ideopolitical activity lies in the need to find lasting methods to ensure the stable ideopolitical unity of the Armed Forces and to develop continuously the awareness that it is necessary to continue strengthening the combat readiness of all factors of defense and self-protection, particularly those who form the highest echelon of our defense. Considering all this and the conditions under which we live, there are three tasks in ideopolitical work in the Armed Forces that will always be more pronounced than the others: First is to further develop the all-Yugoslav profile and character of the Armed Forces; the second to strengthen internal order, discipline, relations among people, and the firmness of military collectives as the primary factor of the moral-political strength and combat readiness of the Armed Forces; and the third to further the Army's connections and cooperation with the people.

Slovene Peasant Union Founded, Criticizes FEC

AU1705100088 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 May 88 p 3

[V. Simonovic report: "Slovene Peasant Union Founded"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 12 May—At a peasant public discussion forum held in the Ljubljana Union cinema today, over 1,000 participants, including a small number of observers, declared this gathering a founding assembly

and unanimously adopted a decision to found the Slovene Peasant Union and the Slovene Peasant Youth Union as part of the SAWP and the Socialist Youth Federation respectively.

A proclamation based on previously drafted program guidelines and proposals heard at the discussion forum today was unanimously adopted. It included demands on the constitutional and legal protection of family farm and cooperative [zadruzni] property, the abolition of the land-holding maximum, a return of cooperative property that was taken away, the equal position of the Peasant Union, more direct elections for all republican leaderships, for which the Peasant Union should propose its candidates on an equal basis, and abolition of the monopoly in forestry. One of the conclusions made at the meeting today was that Slovene peasants no longer have any confidence in the present FEC. A strike of Slovene cattle farmers was announced at the discussion forum if meat prices are not increased as soon as possible.

At the very beginning of the meeting, Ivan Oman, president of the committee that has taken the initiative on founding the Slovene Peasant Union, among other things emphasized that the aim of founding the Union is not to create a political party, but a trade-political organization within the framework of the SAWP, which will strive to ensure that the voice of the peasants reaches the places where decisions are made.

Unions Publish Proclamation

AU1705115788 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 13 May 88 p 1

[Danilo Utenkar report: "Slovene Peasants Found Two Unions"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 12 May—A public peasants' discussion forum, which was held in the Union Cinema and which was attended by by over 1,000 peasants, lasted almost 5 hours and ended somewhat unexpectedly, but not surprisingly, with the formation of the Slovene Peasant Union [Slovenska kmecka zveza] and the Slovene Peasant Youth Union [Zveza Slovenske kmecke mladine]. Although the members of the steering committees for the formation of the two unions had no such intention at the time they convened the discussion forum, there prevailed the general opinion of the participants that there has been enough talk and that the time for setting up the unions has come.

As an introduction to the forum which ran under the title "Must a Peasant Really Just Obey?" Ivan Pucnik, one of the most successful Slovene fruit growers, stressed that the initiative arose among young people, which is most significant for the future.

Franc Zagozen, teacher and peasant, explained to those gathered that they may found the two unions under the provisions of the Law on Associations and that they may work within the SAWP. He expressed the opinion that this makes a democratic and progressive union possible, a union whose program will strive for social justice, progress, and the economic and political equality of the peasantry [kmecki stan]. He said that the Slovene Peasant Union must become financially independent, and its activities so ramified that they will reach to the last village. Ivan Oman, who became the first president of the Union today, stressed that the Slovene Communists, at their latest conference, advocated socialism according to the measure of man, which includes peasant people.

Student Emil Erjavec was elected president of the Slovene Peasant Youth Union. He explained in greater detail at the forum why young people advocate a new organization that will work within the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation and will be closely tied with the Slovene Peasant Union. He said that young people do not acknowledge authoritativeness and tutelage, that they know what they want, and that they are responsible for their thoughts and deeds. Like many other speakers, Dragan Veselinov, Belgrade professor, earned much applause. He said that the struggle of Slovene peasants is also the struggle of all Yugoslav peasants. He called on them not to give in, because there are almost 5 million of them in the state, and this is a force that cannot be ignored.

Matija Kovacic, of the republican Committee for Agriculture, stressed that one should not forget the good sides of our cooperative movement. Viktor Zakelj, vice president of the SAWP Republican Conference, expressing support for the new organizations, opined that they should not hurry, because all of them are assuming an extremely great responsibility.

Almost 40 speakers took part in the discussion, and almost as many were were prepared to speak up in public. Several hundred people were left outside the hall because there was no room for them inside. According to the old Slovene custom, the peasants forum concluded with tuneful homely song accompanied by an accordion.

[The following passage appears boxed within the body of the item]

Public Proclamation of the Peasant Forum [subhead]

We, over 1,000 citizens of Slovenia, peasant women, men, and friends of the peasantry, who have gathered at a public peasants discussion forum in Ljubljana, fully support the founding of two peasant trade political [stanovsko politicne] organizations, the Slovene Peasant Youth Union and the Slovene Peasant Union.

We proclaim this public discussion forum to be the founding general meeting of the two unions, and we bestow on the steering committees the powers of the managing committees. We also support the program basis of the two organizations that will request a full economic, social, and political equality of the peasantry

and thus a renovation of the agricultural legislation and agricultural policy so that it will guarantee an economic, demographic, cultural, and environmental revival of the Slovene countryside, and especially of the most endangered and deserted parts of our country. We are convinced that these requests by the unions will get the support of all the progressive and democratic public and that the authorities will have to listen to the voice of the peasants more.

We, the peasants gathered at the meeting today, no longer have confidence in the federal government.

We demand direct elections of all organs of authority, at which elections politically organized peasants will be able to nominate their candidates.

We demand a constitutional and legal protection for family farms and for cooperative property, the abolition of the landholding maximum, and the return of the cooperative property that was taken away.

We demand the abolition of farming, forestry, and hunting monopolies.

We demand an immediate correction of meat purchasing prices, or else we will announce a general strike of livestock farmers.

Zagreb Daily Comments on Polish Strikes

AU1305203088 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 9 May 88 p 3

[Zeljko Brihta commentary: "Everybody Errs in a Different Way"]

[Text] To ensure that the people know what they should think about current "events" in Poland, the newspapers of some fraternal socialist neighbors—with the help of unnamed "Polish media"—proclaimed the Gdansk and other strikers irresponsible, adventurist, and destructive forces. Under outside influences, these forces, it was said, are trying to cause difficulties in the country through wildcat strikes and by generally disturbing public peace and order.

This again is one of those typical and well-known situations when the "ideologists" and "agitators," which is to say the authorities, blame somebody else—the West, the outside and/or domestic enemies, foreign propaganda, the CIA, and the like—but, God forbid, never themselves. As long as such things are said in some socialist countries, one cannot wonder why workers in those countries rebel, however they do it.

They will rebel as long as one talks in that way, and as long as one acts the way one talks. Many workers have made errors (who would not?), but they rightly feel that they have been fooled, even if in the name of socialism and the so-called better life. "We all err, but everybody errs in a different way." (German physicist Georg Christof Lichtenberg, 100 and more years before socialism, and at least 200 years before the current events in Poland).

But there is one catch: some people realize it earlier, some people later, and some too late.

Writing about the strikes in Poland, some writers in the East, the West, and in between, said that the workers who "sabotage reforms" could destabilize the situation in the country and jeopardize "restructuring" in Poland as well as in the USSR, and thus Gorbachev himself. Those to whom this warning was addressed should have probably understood it as follows: Do not rush ahead and be alert, otherwise the devil will take everything, and reforms never succeed overnight.

It is true that reforms do not succeed overnight, even if the night were as long as three polar nights. It is also true that socialism in one country is to some extent tied to socialism in another, especially if they are linked with an alliance. But these two truths are not the whole truth yet. One can approach that truth by examining who says that workers jeopardize "restructuring." One knows that they desire it, but they desire it complete, both economic and political.

This is the only restructuring that may succeed, and it is a case of all or nothing.

Who says that? Those who would "renew" socialism, or those who doggedly endeavor to preserve the present socialism (and their positions within it) and try to make everybody keep quiet and "bridle" all who think differently? To be honest: if "restructuring" does not succeed, and if Gorbachev is replaced, it will not be the fault of the Polish (or Soviet) workers, whether they strike or not. It will be the fault of those who brought the country to a position from where it should emerge, so that everybody would be better off and nobody would have a cause to rebel.

And those who are guilty certainly are not the workers, even if they strike at a bad time....

When the militia showed the workers in Nowa Huta who the authorities were, Franciszek Ciemny, representative of the "official" trade unions, said: "I am not sure that this is the solution we all dreamed about." Lech Walesa, of the unofficial or nonexistent trade unions, said: "They may even send in tanks, but that will not solve anything." To find a way of solving anything, even if it is not the solution everybody dreams about, one should first know what should be solved and why.

If workers in a country rebel every so often, who or what is not right? The workers or the country? If workers rebel under socialism, who or what is not right? The workers or socialism? Do workers rebel when they are satisfied? What can "the authorities" do so that the workers

become satisfied and stop rebelling? Pacify them? How, when there is not as much money as the workers would wish (and perhaps have earned)? With consolation? With concessions? With promises of a better life when the reforms succeed? Asking them to be patient? Threatening them? In a soft way? Or by force?

If the situation continues the same way, the answer will be: Yes.

If the situation changes, an answer will no longer even be necessary. One will then know how socialism can solve a crisis that it brought on itself, and not in Poland alone.

Having put a bet on Gorbachev "in spite of everything," and it was a bet of $1,000 running until the end of the year, a West German journalist predicted that the Soviet leader will stay much beyond that time, explaining the prediction as follows: "He has restructuring, and nothing is stronger than ideas whose time has come."

And it is true, nothing is stronger; but nothing is more dangerous than ideas whose time has passed, particularly if their "ideologists" do not admit it, or do not see it, and they are tempted to maintain these ideas and themselves in power even with force. There are such people in socialism, as there are some others, depending on when and where.

"We need a new system," one of those others said recently, "not a capitalist system, but a system of pluralism." This was said by Lech Walesa. It is a pity that some of these people, along with the others, do not say the same thing. Considering that everybody errs in a different way, or precisely for that reason, one can enter socialism only together, or not at all.

Loncar Attends Nonaligned Meeting in Vienna

Meets Austrian, Swiss Ministers

LD1205164288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1433 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Vienna, 12 May (TANJUG)—Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is attending the ministerial meeting of nine neutral and nonaligned countries in Vienna, today held separate meetings with foreign ministers of Austria and Switzerland, Alois Mock and Rene Felber.

Mock and Loncar discussed the most topical issues concerning relations and cooperation between the two countries. The Austrian side, reports TANJUG's correspondent Mirko Bolfek, reaffirmed support for the multilateral arrangement with regard to the rescheduling of debts. At the same side they expressed readiness to examine Austria's bilateral participation in providing funds for "overcoming" payments until the "stand-by" agreement becomes effective.

Loncar and Felber held talks in the Yugoslav Embassy in Vienna. The Swiss minister also reaffirmed the readiness of his government to take part in the multilateral arrangement.

Further on Talks

LD1205215588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1554 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Vienna, 12 May (TANJUG)—Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is attending the ministerial meeting of nine neutral and nonaligned European countries in Vienna, today had separate talks with the foreign ministers of Austria and Switzerland, Alois Mock and Rene Felber.

During both meetings satisfaction was expressed with the fact that the delegations of the neutral and nonaligned countries managed to coordinate the draft final document of the Vienna CSCE, which should serve as a basis for seeking general consent of the 35 countries participants of the meeting of the continuity of European security and cooperation. This draft will be examined by the nine ministers of the neutral and nonaligned countries at their working meeting this afternoon, while their joint proposal for the plenary session of the Vienna CSCE is expected to be submitted tomorrow.

During the talks held this morning at the Austrian Foreign Ministry between Federal Secretary Loncar and Vice Chancellor Mock, the most topical issues of Yugoslav-Austrian relations and cooperation were discussed. In connection with the Yugoslav program for the rescheduling of debts, the Austrian side reaffirmed its support for the multilateral arrangement and expressed readiness to examine Austria's bilateral participation in providing funds for "overcoming" payments until the "stand-by" agreement becomes effective.

The two ministers devoted particular attention to prospects for cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EFTA. Assessing that the present treatment of Yugoslavia by the EFTA is becoming a restrictive factor in Yugoslav-Austrian trade exchange, the Austrian side expressed understanding that it should be equalized with the treatment that Yugoslav exports to the EC countries have. Views were also exchanged on a new contract-based relationship with the EFTA proposed by Yugoslavia, with an assessment that in this way it would be possible to promote trade exchange between Yugoslavia and Austria. The volume of these trade exchanges is on the decline, contrary to the interests of the two neighboring countries.

A topical issue concerning the position of minorities was also examined. The Yugoslav federal secretary expressed expectations that the problem of bilingual education would be resolved in line with last year's agreement between the two foreign ministers in Graz, that is,

through its examination with representatives of minorities and their consent on a final solution. Vice Chancellor Mock greeted the readiness of one organization of Carinthian Slovenes to join the council for minorities, as well as a possibility that another organization of Carinthian Slovenes may take a positive stand on this issue. Mock also reaffirmed the Rgaz agreement on an approach to the problem of bilingual education.

Federal Secretary Loncar discussed topical issues concerning Yugoslav-Swiss cooperation with Swiss Minister Rene Falber at the Yugoslav Embassy in Vienna.

The Yugoslav federal secretary expressed the expectation that Switzerland will show greater readiness with regard to accepting Yugoslav proposals for the regulation of relations with the EFTA, which are received with understanding by other countries of this organization. In connection with the Yugoslav program for the rescheduling of debts and economic reform the Swiss minister reaffirmed the readiness of his government to take part in the multilateral arrangement.

Also discussed during this meeting was the activity of the hostile anti-Yugoslav emigration. Yugoslavia expressed the expectation that the Swiss authorities will take more resolute actions to prevent such organized activity against Yugoslavia.

Speaks to CSCE on Nonalignment

LD1305144088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1159 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] Vienna, 13 May (TANJUG)—"The overall balance, which is visible and reflected in the jointly proposed final document of the Vienna meeting that neutral and nonaligned countries submitted today, is certainly positive. The Vienna meeting certainly offers a new contribution to general detente, a new impulse to the observation of pluralism and respect for multiple views on the world. This meeting is a contribution to the so-necessary democratization of the world and relations in it."

Federal Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar said this today at a plenary session of the Vienna CSCE meeting.

Budimir Loncar said that the work in Vienna has taken longer than expected, and that there have been delays. "I believe that with the Vienna section we will succeed in adding a new dimension as well, maybe even a greater meaning, to what we understand as a common vocation of all Europeans—to strengthen this organized aspect of multilateral cooperation and through this specific European forum to widen prospects for us and the world."

Budimir Loncar then recalled some positive points in international relations, primarily the dialogue between the superpowers. This has caused a "chain reaction" in the process of confidence. The idea of reaching agreements in spheres that were unimaginable until recently has taken root. The Stockholm Conference also made a significant contribution to this course between Madrid and Vienna.

When we look back at the course of events so far at an important meeting such as this Vienna stage of the CSCE, our thoughts naturally turn toward Europe and its prospects, seeing Europe as it is. Opinions are submitted on the need for Europe to have a "common house." We hear ideas about forming "European identity." The origins of these opinions and ideas are very authoritarian. After all, the views themselves are basically close. But sometimes they are given completely opposing interpretations, depending primarily on their authors.

Europe cannot be united, and I hope that such illusions are equally far from all of us, Loncar said. There are too many different histories, traditions, cultures, religions, the very national essence of European nations. The variety of the systems in which they live, ideologies, orientations, allegiances, obligations resulting from all of these. Finally, there are so many differences in the extent of the European countries' development. Europe lived through two destructive wars on its soil. And the last one—not even 50 years have passed since then—was too difficult a challenge for us not to understand the ties of destiny and unity of fates as the only reliable long-term alternative.

In itself the CSCE process is a factor of European stability, after all, it is a product of the understanding about unity, as well as of the pluralism of European interests. Precisely because of this it could stimulate openings in all relations where the joint interests of European countries are identified. Today in the interdependent world, in interdependent Europe, each improvement can be reciprocated. The atmosphere of detente and agreements between the superpowers, the very development of the CSCE provided the ground from which, precisely at this time, the Balkan ministerial conference could develop, the first in history in which foreign ministers of all countries of the region, once called a "powder keg," took part. In addition, the Balkans are no longer an enclave of difficulties inherited from the past. Rather, by their example and readiness to develop wide, comprehensive cooperation, they make a genuine contribution to Europe and to overcoming divisions and differences in it. When they start from what they share, from where their interests are similar, such small but not insignificant steps create conditions for comprehensive and equitable cooperation among all countries on all Mediterranean shores, which means greater stability of the Mediterranean and finally of security in Europe and the world. I would also like to point out such aspects of specific communication on shared borders, such as Alpe Adria, started by Italy, Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Yugoslavia, for example. This certainly imparts a new quality to relations in Europe, but this is also a result of a new situation in Europe.

Nor will all the differences and divisions disappear overnight. It is certain that for a long time Europe will live with them. But in order to live, it must respect the interests it has in common, realistically take them into account and always give them priority over its differences and divisions. Before making any important decision; let us ask: Are we ready to behave in such a way?

As a European country, Yugoslavia is nonaligned and outside any bloc, socialist and self-managing according to its internal system. Yugoslavia is a Mediterranean, central European, Balkan country, and also a developing country. As such it wants to be among those that continue to make a permanent contribution seeking this and such European identity. This is the basis of our policy, inspired by the political philosophy of nonalignment.

Speaking of unity in Europe, interdependance within itself, can we neglect the existence of its south? Obviously it is time that southern Europe, traditionally a less-developed part of the joint continent, is given the attention it deserves. It is time for Europe to deal with its economic growth differently and independently from all the present objective divisions.

Overcoming the rift on its own soil, Europe can really affirm a new view, which the world so much needs. It can also affirm action for dealing with the problem of underdevelopment, a problem that has a different nature but a no less pernicious effect and result than armed force confrontation.

In Vienna many initiatives and proposals, which expressed both our specific features and specific interests were submitted. Behind most of what was said in Vienna was a common theme: the most fruitful implementation of the Helsinki obligations. This is yet another proof that the awareness of common European interests, despite ideological and all other vicious circles, is becoming increasingly dominant.

Neutral and nonaligned countries have, in accordance with the tradition and essence of their status, made efforts to contribute to the conditions for wider European openings and rapprochement and to the creation of an increasing number of factors on which they could rely for further political breakthroughs. The pluralism of views and approaches, logically, is characteristic of neutral and nonaligned countries. Starting from the realistic situation at the CSCE, they have formulated and proposed a draft final document. As always, we have made efforts so that it should be as balanced as possible, as much in view of the interests and wishes of all participating countries, as in view of realizing the aims of the CSCE from the Final Act.

Budimir Loncar also presented some significant points from the joint draft of the neutral and nonaligned countries.

First of all, it is of exceptional significance that the participating countries realize their readiness "to continue working on the current positive development in their relations in order to make detente a viable, comprehensive and true process, universal in its scope.

"As soon as possible, following the Vienna meeting the conference on CSCE should be continued.

"It is necessary to establish regular ties between negotiations of 23 countries about conventional disarmament and CSCE and thereby ensure for the CSCE the integrity of efforts in the area of security, totality, and democracy of this process, and national security interests of each of the 35 countries.

"It is necessary to promote the orientation that eliminates all artificial, primarily those political barriers preventing a more free, fruitful and versatile all-European economic cooperation. With this aim in view, it is necessary to convene a conference where all the measures and forms in the area of trade and industrial cooperation would be developed in specific terms, as well as questions of joint investments, free circulation of goods, capital, and know-how.

"The sphere of human rights and basic freedoms, as well as human contacts and other humanitarian questions, should be increasingly developed into specific aspects of cooperation, but in a way that will bring closer and strengthen mutual confidence."

"Yugoslavia believes that constructive spirit, dominant in writing the submitted draft, will also permeate this, presently, final part of the Vienna stage. We believe that in this atmosphere the meeting will result in a successful completion, and soon. Finally, we are convinced that this is in the interest of all our 35 countries, really each one and all of them together, in the interests of Europe, the world, the numerous challenges, opportunities, and prospects on the eve of the 21st century," Budimir Loncar said.

Meets With Cypriot Foreign Minister

LD1305225088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] Vienna, 13 May (TANJUG)—Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Yeoryios Iakovou, Cypriot Foreign Minister, had talks today after the plenary session of the Vienna CSCE. Apart from the main topic connected with the adoption of the proposal of neutral and nonaligned countries for the final document of the Vienna CSCE, special attention was devoted to the activities of the Nonaligned Movement and preparations for the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in Cyprus.

Departs for Belgrade

LD1305192288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1822 GMT 13 May 88

[Excerpt] Vienna, 13 May (TANJUG)—Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who attended the regular annual exchange of views between ministers of European neutral and nonaligned countries on the work of the Vienna CSCE, left Vienna for Belgrade this evening.

During his 2-day visit to Vienna Federal Secretary Loncar had a number of bilateral contacts in which topical questions were discussed concerning Yugoslavia's cooperation with nuetral Austria, Switzerland and Sweden, and nonaligned Cyprus.